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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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25 October 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

NAVY COMMANDER ON LESSONS DRAWN FROM PACIFIC WAR

HK140200 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 35, 2 Sep 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Liu Huaqing [0491 5478 7230]: "Always Thinking About Peace on the Pacific Ocean"]

[Text] Forty years have passed since the victory in the war in the Pacific, which was an important component part of World War II. Because of the protracted and unremitting struggle carried out by the people in various countries, no large-scale war has occurred since the end of World War II and peace has been maintained for 40 years. However, due to the existence of the two major military and political blocs in the East and West, and particularly due to the intense rivalry between the two superpowers in all fields in the Pacific Ocean, the Pacific Ocean has rarely been pacific. It is undoubtedly of great importance to seriously sum up the historical experiences of the war in the Pacific and World War II, because this will help people maintain high vigilance and continue their efforts to safeguard peace and prevent a new world war.

The historical experiences of the war in the Pacific tell people: First, a worldwide war is the result of the long-standing contention for hegemony between imperialist powers. At present, in order to safeguard world peace, we must oppose hegemonism as pursued by the superpowers. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world. It is surrounded by the continents of Asia, America, Oceania and Antarctica, and has an area of 179 million square kilometers. The Pacific accounts for about half the total water surface on the earth and is one-fifth larger than the total land area on the earth. The Pacific Ocean is rich in natural resources. Historically, it has always been a target of contention between imperialist powers. After World War I, the capitalist economic system encountered another serious crisis. The ambitious fascist ruling group in Japan attempted to annex China, seize the islands in the South Pacific, and attack Siberia. At the same time, it tried to drive the American and British forces out of the Far East and then seize all of their colonies and build an "East Asian empire" to dominate the entire region of Asia and the Southwest Pacific. In those years, Japan continuously built up its armaments and stepped up the production of weapons. Its naval force developed particularly rapidly. Japan also built military bases on many islands far from its territory. The changes in the domestic and international situation swelled the ambition of the Japanese militarists, who eventually decided to take preemptive action and launch a surprise attack by dint of their military superiority. Thus, the war in the Pacific was triggered.

Today, after 40 years, the two superpowers, which have great military and economic strength, are going all out to pursue hegemonist politics. They carry out aggression and external expansion, contend for spheres of influence, and build up armaments in a frenzied way. According to statistics, apart from the enormous reserves of conventional armaments, the two superpowers possess over 90 percent of the world's nuclear weapons. In today's world, only these two superpowers have the ability to fight a worldwide war. At present, the Pacific Region's position in world politics and economics has been becoming increasingly prominent. The two superpowers are engaged in an increasingly intensified contention in the region in order to expand their respective spheres of influence and to seek hegemony. One superpower focuses its efforts on building up its strategic strike strength and speeding up the modernization of its navy and air force. At the same time, it takes Cam Rahn Bay and Da Nang as its advance bases so as to extend its combat capacity into the South China Sea and the nearby Oceanic areas. The other superpower is also continuously building up its navy in the Pacific Region. It is trying to maintain its command of the sea and its control of the air in this region by readjusting its military deployments. The scale, scope, and intensity of the two superpowers' arms race and war preparations all exceed those before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific in the 1940's. Who can say for sure that they will not make a reckless move and risk danger in desperation by launching a new Pacific war? Of course, the force for checking the war and maintaining peace is continuously growing. We have every reason to call for the two superpowers to stop their arms race in all fields and to reduce their armed forces. We must warn them not to willfully and obstinately cling to their own course which goes against the wishes and fundamental interests of the people in the world and not to lift a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

Second, economic and military strength provides backing for a country in a war. Similarly, the maintenance of peace must also rely on economic development and the growth in real strength. In the early stage of the war in the Pacific, Japan depended on its economic and military strength, which was far greater than that of other Asian and Pacific countries, to wage wars against some colonial or semi-colonial countries in which economies were backward, the people were living in poverty and the military strength was humbled. People have now drawn a lesson from history that poverty will place a nation in a position vulnerable to attack. Therefore, many developing countries today attach great importance to the development of their national economies. Making a nation prosperous and powerful is not only a requirement for raising the people's standard of living, but is also a necessary condition for maintaining world peace. Prolonged peace in the world provides an indispensable condition for all countries to develop their economies, and economic prosperity and development will in turn increase the strength for checking war and maintaining the world's peace and stability. At present, the people in our country are wholeheartedly building the four modernizations of socialism in order to maintain world peace and to promote international economic cooperation. All officers and men of the PLA Navy should consciously concern themselves about and actively participate in socialist modernization construction.

The war in the Pacific fully demonstrated that the Chinese people at all times oppose war and love peace. In the world's antifascist war, the Chinese people made the greatest sacrifices and paid an extremely high price. From the beginning of the anti-Japanese war, China opened the first battleground in the world's antifascist war, contained a large part of Japan's invading army, and smashed the Japanese aggressors' plot to turn China into their rear base for the war in the Pacific. The Chinese people persevered in fighting over a long period under extremely difficult conditions, thus effectively resisting the Japanese invaders and effectively supporting and assisting the antifascist forces on the European battlefield, the Soviet-German battlefield, and the Pacific battlefield. The victory of the Chinese people in the anti-Japanese war not only maintained the existence of the Chinese nation, but also contributed to the victory of the world's antifascist war and to the cause of human progress. This is a fact known to all people. At the recent enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: The danger of a world war still exists and the factors of war may continue to develop due to the arms race between the two superpowers. However, the people are for peace and against war. The growth of the force for peace in the world exceed the growth of the force for war. It is possible that no large-scale worldwide war will occur for a rather long time to come. The efforts to maintain world peace are hopeful. Our government has declared to the world on many occasions that China is a force contributing to peace and stability. The more China is developed, the more she will contribute to the international peace force. Our government's decision to reduce the troops by 1 million people fully demonstrates the 1 billion Chinese people's wishes for peace.

Third, the historical experience of the war in the Pacific also tells people that surprise attacks are a basic method that the hegemonists will use to launch an aggressive war. Before they begin a surprise attack, they often use "peace" to conduct political deception and to conceal their real strategy. The day before attacking Pearl Harbor, Japan continued to talk about peace with the United States and advocated that it would join the United States in seeking a way to "drive away the dark clouds." In fact, the Japanese fleets had already departed for the military action. At present, the superpowers attach great importance to the studies of the tactics of surprise attack in the initial stage of a war. They are keen on talking about "surprise attack," "first strike," [word indistinct] "determining victory at the beginning of a war." They hold that under the conditions of modern warfare, surprise attack is a decisive factor of great strategic significance. It can be expected that if a superpower is to wage a war, it is very likely that it will adopt the surprise attack tactics similar to those used in the war in the Pacific. All peace-loving people should therefore maintain high vigilance and make good preparations in all fields so that they may effectively resist the enemy's surprise attacks and win victories in the initial stage of a war.

Fourth, speaking from a military angle, the war in the Pacific was a war being fought on open sea. It mainly included naval battles and landing and landing repulsion battles. The war tested the strength of navies and showed that a coastal country must have an efficient navy in order to defend the security

of its territory and its maritime interests. Over the past 36 years since the founding of PRC, the PLA Navy has developed from scratch and has grown stronger and stronger through combat and training. Our Navy has participated in some 1,200 sea and air battles; has sunk, damaged, and captured more than 400 enemy warships; and has downed and damaged more than 500 enemy planes. Fighting in coordination with the ground and air forces, the Navy liberated all coastal islands except Taiwan, Penghu, Jinmen, Mazu, and the Dongsha and Nansha archipelagos, and recovered the Xisha Archipelago from foreign occupiers. At the same time, the Navy has fulfilled the tasks of escorting fishing boats and convoying other ships, patrolling the coasts, conducting rescue operations, and providing backup for marine scientific experiments, including the scientific expedition to Antarctica, and has effectively defended the country's coastal and maritime security and supported the motherland's socialist construction and safeguarded peace. We can tell the Chinese people that the PLA Navy has been built into a marine armed force which has modern combat capacity.

With the development of the domestic and international situation, the strategic position of the Pacific Ocean is becoming more important every day. Our country is gradually expanding the scale of its maritime development. All this requires the Chinese Navy to shoulder more and heavier tasks in both peacetime and war. At present, the world's advanced countries are vying with each other to apply the most advanced technological achievements to the development of naval equipment. They also attach great importance to the enhancement of the efficiency and scientific organization of military command so as to raise the speed of military mobilization, organization, deployment, command, and backup actions in an all-round way. The experience of foreign navies should be studied and utilized by us. However, the modernization of the people's navy must proceed from our national conditions and our national policy of never seeking hegemony. Our people's navy will bear Chinese characteristics. In recent years, under the guidance of the line decided by the 12th CPC National Congress, the Navy has been advancing along the course of revolutionization and modernization which is based on the use of missiles, electronic equipment, and automation. We are now adopting more effective measures to train more competent personnel so as to quicken our pace of advance in order to suit the Navy to the needs under the new situation.

CSO: 4005/87

GENERAL

PRC ENVOYS HOLD NATIONAL DAY RECEPTIONS

OW051152 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1602 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--On 1 October Chinese ambassadors to Korea, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand gave receptions in their respective embassies to mark the 36th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

More than 100 people attended the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. They included Korean Vice President Yi Chong-ok and other party and government responsible persons Kim Yong-nam, Kim Pok-sin, and Hwang Chang-hwa.

Present at the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia Li Juqing were Mongolian Minister of Communications Norobjab, Minister of Health Nyam-Osor, and Minister of Culture Sumyaa. Ambassador Li Juqing had held a film reception in the embassy on 26 September.

Some 200 people attended the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Zhang Longhai. They included New Zealand speaker (Gerald Orr), Minister of Trade and Industry David Caygill, and other cabinet members and high-ranking officials.

Some 150 people attended the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines Chen Songlu. They included Chief Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court Felix Macasiar and Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro.

Those who attended the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Zhou Shanyan included Sri Lanka Minister of Fisheries Festus Perera, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Physical Culture Vincent Perera, Minister of Cultural Affairs Hurulle, Acting Foreign Minister (Fernando), and former Prime Minister and leader of the Freedom Party Mrs Bandaranaike.

Present at the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Dewei were Thai Deputy Prime Ministers Phichai Rattakun and Sonthi Bunyachai, Supreme Commander of Thai Armed Forces Athit Kamlang-ek, tripartite representatives of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, and diplomatic envoys of many countries.

CSO: 4005/87

GENERAL

CHINESE ENVOYS GIVE NATIONAL DAY RECEPTIONS

OW060126 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1741 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese embassies and consultates general in Europe and America gave receptions on 1 October to mark the 36th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

The reception hosted by Chinese Ambassador to Austria Wang Shu was attended by some 500 people, including Kurt Steyrer, minister for health and environmental protection; Heinz Fischer, minister for science research; Karl Blecha, minister for the interior; and Herbert Moritz, minister for education and arts of the Republic of Austria; as well as Waldheim, former secretary-general of the United Nations.

Nearly 400 people attended the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan. Among them were John Crosbie, minister of justice, and Thomas Siddon, minister of state for science and technology.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Mrs Mulroney sent flowers to the Chinese Embassy on Chinese National Day.

Among those attending the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to Finland Lin Aili were Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs; and Eeva Kuuskoskiy-Vikatmaa, first minister of social affairs and health.

Over 700 people attended the reception hosted by Chinese Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany Guo Fengmin, including (Mulman), minister of state for foreign affairs (representing the federal government); and Warnke, minister for economic cooperation.

The reception given by Chinese Ambassador to Greece Chang Hongsheng was attended by more than 600 guests, including Ioannis Alevras, president of the parliament; Agamemnon Koutsogiorgas, minister of interior and public order; Anthonis Drossoyanis, first deputy minister of national defense; and Ioannis (Potagis), minister of agriculture.

Among those attending the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to Norway Zhang Yongkuan were Seveinn Stray, minister of foreign affairs; Rolf Presthus, minister of finance; and Astrid Gjertsen, minister of consumer affairs and administration.

Among those attending the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to Portugal Lu Jixin were (Rosa Cabular), secretary of the Ministry of Energy; (Laquer Felala, secretary of state) of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and (Eduardo Anbar), secretary of state of the Ministry of Cooperation.

Among those attending the reception given by Dai Shiqi, Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to Spain were Jose Federico de Carvajal, president of the Spanish Senate, and (Antonio Hernandez Hier), chairman of the State Affairs Committee [guo wu wei yuan hui 0948 0523 1201 0765 2585].

Among those attending the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Wu Jiagan were Sten Andersson, minister of social affairs; Thage Paterson, minister of industry; and (Pier Shuli), secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Over 800 people attended the reception given by Chinese Ambassador to the United States Han Xu. Among them were U.S. Vice President Bush and Mrs Bush as well as Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead.

Attending the reception given by Chinese Consul General in Hamburg Wang Yanyi were some 400 guests, including Hamburg Governor (Shultz).

Among those attending the reception given by Chen Baoshun, Chinese Consul General in Milan, Italy, were the Italian Central Government's special representative in Lombardy Region (D. Gennaro), Governor (V. Vicali), Vice President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies (Aldo Oriassi), and commander of Italy's North Military Region (Bisalo).

Attending the reception given by Chinese Consul General in New York Ji Lide were (Allen Thompson), vice mayor of New York; (Fredrica Goodman), representative of the New York governor; (Rosen), chairman of the National Committee for U.S.-China Relations [Mei zhong guan xi quan guo wei yuan hui 5019 0022 7070 4762 0356 0948 1201 0765 2585], and other guests, totaling some 1,000.

CSO: 4005/87

GENERAL

BRIEFS

U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM ROK--Beijing, 19 Sep (XINHUA)--According to a dispatch from Paris on 18 September, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea pointed out in a communique issued in Paris that day: The resolution adopted by the 30th UN General Assembly on the Korean issue has still not been implemented. Therefore, the committee calls on the peoples of various countries and all the forces for peace in the world to demand that the United Nations adopt measures to implement this resolution. In particular, it is necessary to demand that the United States withdraw from South Korea its troops together with all its weapons, including nuclear arms. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0107 GMT 19 Sep 85]

CSO: 4005/87

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ZHAO ZIYANG, LEE KUAN YEW DISCUSS COOPERATIVE RELATIONS

HK191247 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0756 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Report: "The Chinese Premier and the Singaporean Prime Minister Unanimously Suggest that Bilateral Cooperative Relations Can Enter a New Stage"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--At their talks held here this morning, PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang and Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew unanimously suggested that the cooperative relations and friendship between China and Singapore could enter a new stage.

It has been reported that during their 3-hour talks, they exchanged views on the economic cooperation between the two countries, the regional problems with which the two countries are concerned, and, in particular, the Cambodian issue.

Lee Kuan Yew said: I have come at a time when this region is relatively peaceful. There are no disputes between Singapore and China. The purpose of my trip is to renew my friendship with Chinese leaders and to search out with them new ways to expand trade and economic cooperation.

Zhao Ziyang said: Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is one of China's old friends. Over the years, he has contributed significantly to enhancing the friendship between China and Singapore. His visit will certainly be able to further propell the already existing friendship between the two countries.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew arrived in China on 13 September. Before his arrival in Beijing, he visited Shanghai, Jinan, Qufu, and Xian. At the talks, Lee Kuan Yew said that in the places he visited, he got the impression that the Chinese people are happy and full of vitality and that the young cadres at various levels are energetic and practical, and said that he is optimistic about China's future. In addition, he also raised frank criticisms and valuable suggestions on what he saw on his trip, such as the construction of tourism facilities, the standards of management and various services, civil aviation, and the construction of highways.

Zhao Ziyang was pleased to hear his opinions and praised him for his suggestions. He said: We are not ordinary friends. We "give each other forthright admonition." The suggestions raised by Mr Prime Minister after seeing and hearing things for himself are very practical.

Zhao Ziyang added: China pays close attention to Singapore's experience in management and construction. In addition to further developing trade and economic relations, the two countries should also explore new fields and forms of cooperation.

Commenting on China's domestic situation, Zhao Ziyang said: China is about to put into effect its Seventh 5-Year Plan, one which combines reform and economic construction. We will continue to implement the policy of opening up and the reform of the economic structure. He continued: During the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" period, the policy of opening up and the reforms were satisfactorily implemented with remarkable results. They have brought vitality to the rural and urban economies. The period has been the most successful one since the founding of the country.

Concerning the regional situation, the premier and the prime minister unanimously held that Vietnam is not sincere about withdrawing its troops from Cambodia. They called on the international community to continue to support the patriotic and just struggle waged by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

CSO: 4005/35

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU QIAOMU REFUTES CRITICISM OF WU XUN FILM

HK080640 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1505 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Report by reporter Gu Wei [6253 5517]: "Sun Yu is Relieved by the Negation of the Criticism of the Film 'Wu Xun'"]

[Text] Shanghai, 6 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Sun Yu, a 85-year-old elder of Chinese movie circles and veteran scenarist-director, was interviewed by this reporter at his residence this morning. He said: Hu Qiaomu, member of the Bureau, Political CPC Central Committee has negated the criticism of the film "The Life of Wu Xun" conducted 34 years ago when he was addressing a meeting here to establish an institute and foundation for Tao Xingzhi yesterday. He added that Hu Qiaomu's assessment was practical and realistic and he was relieved by it.

Sun Yu was the scenarist-director of the film "The Life of Wu Xun," and one of the main targets of the "public criticism" conducted in 1951.

Sun Yu reviewed the whole process of creating and producing the film "The Life of Wu Xun." He said: [quotation marks as received] "At the time, our purpose in producing the film 'The Life of Wu Xun' was to praise Wu Xun's spirit of 'begging in order to establish schools' to provide free education for children of the poor. Production of this film was begun by the 'China Film Studio' in 1948. When new China was founded, one-third of the film was already completed. Later, when the Kunlun Film Studio continued production of the film, Chen Ting, Zheng Juli, Zhao Dan, and others discussed again the scenario and revised it. At the first national cultural conference, I met Premier Zhou Enlai. I reported to him about the progress of the film. Premier Zhou said that after completion, he intended to watch the film.

After completion of the film "The Life of Wu Xun" in February 1951, I wrote a letter to Premier Zhou, asking him whether he intended to watch the film. He sent me a cable, saying that he wished to do so. Therefore, I made a special trip to Beijing to bring the film to the city. Accompanied by Yuan Muzh and Shi Dongshan, leaders of the film bureau, I brought the film to Zhongnanhai for Premier Zhou's examination. At that time, more than 100 members of the CPC Central Committee also

watched the film. After watching the film, nobody criticized it. Premier Zhou Enlai put forward several specific opinions on the film. On that evening, Commander in Chief Zhu De also watched the film. After watching it, he came from the back up front to shake hands with me, saying: "The film is of great educational significance."

Sun Yu continued: "To my surprise, not long after that, the film 'The Life of Wu Xun' was criticized."

He pointed out: "The criticism of the film 'The Life of Wu Xun' was something that weighed on my mind all my life. However, after more than 30 years, the film has been assessed in a practical and realistic way. I feel relieved by it." He stressed: "I have continued to maintain to date that Wu Xun's spirit of establishing schools for the children of the poor is worth commending. It is a matter for regret that Zhao Ban, who played the part of Wu Xun in the film, has died. If he were still alive, he would have felt as happy as I do."

Sun Yu said that he was revising again the scenario of the film "The story of Wu Xun."

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHEN PIXIAN, OTHERS CONGRATULATE LEGAL PAPER

OW120859 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA)--ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [CHINA LEGAL SYSTEM NEWS] held a meeting at the third floor hall of the CPPCC auditorium this morning to commemorate the newspaper's fifth anniversary and study and discuss intensification of the publicity on legal system. Over 300 people from political, legal, and journalistic circles in the capital got together to discuss how to intensify the publicity on legal system in the course of the ongoing economic structural reform.

Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Law Committee, spoke at the meeting. He pointed out that it is especially necessary to publicize the importance of observing the law. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee put forth the task of ensuring that there are laws for people to follow, these laws are observed, their enforcement is strict, and law breakers are dealt with, we have adopted a number of important laws, statutes, and regulations in various fields for people to observe over the past years. However, lacking knowledge of the laws remains one of the major causes for crimes. Therefore, it is necessary to energetically publicize the legal system and stress the importance of observing such laws as the food hygiene law, the pharmaceutical administrative law, and the trademark law so that people will familiarize themselves with and abide by the laws.

Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, telephoned the meeting to extend his congratulations, encouraging the newspaper staff members to further improve the publication and change it into a daily newspaper as quickly as possible.

Guan Zhihao, editor in chief of ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO, chaired the meeting and reviewed the newspaper's development over the past 5 years. Also speaking at the meeting were Zhang Youyu, a renowned jurist and vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, Ren Jianxin, vice president of the Supreme People's Court; Song Rufen, vice chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee; You Lin, deputy

secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee; Gu Ming, a responsible person of the State Council's Economic Legislation Research Center, Jin Xin, director of the General Taxation Bureau of the Ministry of finance; Dai Bang, vice president of the Federation of China Journalism societies; Zhong Peizhang, director of the Information Bureau of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Zou Yu, minister of justice. They praised ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO for having accomplished tremendous work since its publication in 1980. Over the past 5 years, the newspaper has developed from a weekly to triweekly and expanded its circulation from several hundred thousand to 1.4 million. All of these explain that the broad masses of people are attaching greater importance to studying legal knowledge and showing more concern for the legislative work. They expressed the hope that, with its high standard and quality, ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO will become an influential and authoritative newspaper in publicizing laws at home and abroad.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHANGES IN PRC ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS REPORTED

HK200807 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 85 p 4

[Report: "Changes in Administrative Divisions at and above the County Level throughout the Country in the First Half of 1985"]

[Text] Between January and June, the State Council approved administrative changes at and above the county level throughout the country:

Shanxi Province

1. The Jindongnan Prefecture was abolished; and nine counties under the original Jindongnan Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Changzhi City, they are: Xiangyuan, Tunliu, Pingshun, Licheng, Huguan, Zhangzhi, Wuxiang, Qinxian, and Qinyuan.

2. Jincheng City has been promoted to a city at the prefectural level; four counties under the original Jindongnan Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Jincheng City; they are: Qinshui, Yangcheng, Gaoping, and Lingchuan.

Liaoning Province

1. Yiuyan County was abolished and Yiuyan Man Autonomous County was established, with the administrative region of the original Yiuyan County becoming that of Yiuyan Man Autonomous County.

2. Fengcheng County was abolished and Fengcheng Man Autonomous County was established, with the administrative region of the original Fengcheng County becoming that of Fengcheng Man Autonomous County.

3. Xinbin County was abolished and Xinbin Man Autonomous County was established, with the administrative region of the original Xinbin county becoming that of Xinbin Man Autonomous County.

4. Jinxi County was abolished and Jinxi City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Jinxi County becoming that of Jinxi City.

5. Beipiao County was abolished, and Beipiao City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Beipiao County becoming that of Beipiao City.
6. Haicheng County was abolished and Haicheng City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Haicheng County becoming that of Haicheng City.
7. Fuxian County was abolished and Wafangdian City (at the county level) is established, with the administrative region of the original Fuxian County becoming that of Wafangdian city.

Jilin Province

1. Tonghua Prefecture was abolished and Tonghua City was promoted to a city at the prefectural level. Two counties, Tonghua and Jian, under the original Tonghua Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Tonghua city.
2. Hunjiang was promoted to a city at the prefectural level and the two counties, Fusong and Jingyu, and the Changbai Chaoxian Autonomous County under the original Tonghua Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Hunjiang city.
3. Hailong County was abolished and Meihekou City (at the prefectural level) was established. The two counties of Huinan and Liuhe under the original Tonghua Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Meihekou City.
4. Huaide County was abolished and Gongzhuling City (at the prefectural level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Huaide County becoming that of Gongzhuling City, and Yitong County under Siping City has been placed under the jurisdiction of Gongzhuling City.
5. Dunhua County was abolished, and Dunhua City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Dunhua County becoming that of Dunhua City.

Zhejiang Province

1. Jinhua Prefecture was abolished and Jinhua City was promoted to a city at the prefectural level. Six counties under the original Jinhua Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Jinhua City; they are: Yongkang, Wuyi, Dongyang, Pangan, Yiwu, and Pujian.
2. Jinhua County was restored, with part of the administrative region of Jinhua City becoming the administrative region of Jinhua County.

3. Lanxi County was abolished and Lanxi City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Lanxi County becoming that of Lanxi City.

4. Quezhou City was promoted to a city at the prefectural level, and four counties under the original Jinhua Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Quzhou; they are: Longyou, Kaihua, Changshan, and Jiangshan.

5. Guxian County was restored, with part of the administrative region of the original Quzhou City becoming the administrative region of Guxian County.

Fujian Province

1. Jinjiang Prefecture was abolished, and Quanzhou City was promoted to a city at the prefectural level. Seven counties under the original Jinjiang Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Quanzhou, they are: Huian, Jinjiang, Nanan, Anxi, Yongchun, Dehua, and Jinmen (to be returned to the mainland.)

2. Longxi Prefecture was abolished and Zhangzhou City was promoted to a city at the prefectural level. Nine counties under the original Longxi Prefecture are placed under the jurisdiction of Zhangzhou; they are: Longhai, Yunxiao, Zhangpu, Zhaoan, Changtai, Dongshun, Nanjing, Pinghe, and Huaan.

Jinagxi Province

Yichun County was abolished and the administrative region of the original Yichun County was merged into Yichun City.

Shandong Province

1. Rizhao County was abolished and Rizhao City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Rizhao County and that of Shijiu Harbor Office becoming the administrative region of Rizhao City.

2. Taian Prefecture was abolished and Taian City was promoted to a city at the prefectural level. Ningyang, Feicheng, and Dongping, the three counties under the original Taian Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Taian City, and the two cities of Laiwu and Xintai have been placed in the trust of Taian City.

3. The two counties Wenshang and Sishui under the original Taian Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Jining City.

4. Pingyang County under the original Taian Prefecture has been placed under the jurisdiction of Jinan City.

Hunan Province

1. Liling County was abolished and Liling City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Liling County becoming that of Liling City.
2. Dayong County was abolished and Dayong City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Dayong County becoming that of Dayong City.

Sichuan Province

1. Huayun Industrial-Agricultural District was abolished and Huaying [5478 9496] City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Huayun Industrial-Agricultural District becoming that of Huaying City.
2. Mianyang Prefecture was abolished and Mianyang City was promoted to a city at the prefectural level. Seven counties under the original Mianyang Prefecture level. Seven counties under the original Mianyang Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Mianyang City, they are: Jiangyou, Santai, Yangting, Anxian, Zitong, Beichuan, and Pingwu.
3. Guangyuan County was abolished and Guangyuan City (at the prefectural level) was established. With the administrative region of the original Guangyuan County becoming that of Guangyuan City. The three counties of Wangcang, Qingchuan, and Jiange under the original Mianyang Prefecture have also been placed under the jurisdiction of Guangyuan City.
4. Suining County was abolished and Suining City (at the prefectural level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Suining County becoming that of Suining City. The two counties of Pengxi and Shehong under the original Mianyang Prefecture have also been placed under the jurisdiction of Suining City.
5. Neijiang Prefecture was abolished and Neijiang City was promoted to a city at the prefectural level. Eight counties under the original Neijiang Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Neijiang City, they are: Neijiang, Lezhi, Anyue, Weiyuan, Zizhong, Ziyang, Jianyang, and Longchang.
6. Leshan Prefecture was abolished and Leshan City was promoted to a city at the prefectural level. Jinkouhe Industrial-Agricultural District was abolished and the administrative region of the Jinkouhe Industrial-Agricultural District was merged into Leshan City. The 11 counties, under the original Leshan Prefecture of Renshou, Meishan, Qianwei, Jingyan, Emei, Jiajiang, Hongya, Pengshan, Muchuan, Qingshen, and Danleng, as well as the two Yi Autonomous counties of Ebian and Mabian have been placed under the jurisdiction of Leshan City.

7. The two counties of Gulin and Suyong under Yiban Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Luzhou City.

Yunan

Yunan Province

1. Wanding Town (at the county level) was abolished and Wanding City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Wanding Town becoming that of Wanding City.
2. Shuangjiang County was abolished and the Lagu-Wa-Blang-Dai Autonomous County was established, with the administrative region of the original Shuangjiang County becoming that of the Lagu-Wa-Blang-Dai Autonomous County.
3. Weixi County was abolished and Weixi Lisu Autonomous County was established, with the administrative region of the original Weixi County becoming that of Weixi Lisu Autonomous County.
4. Jingdong County was abolished and Jingdong Yi Autonomous County was established, with the administrative region of the original Jingdong County becoming that of Jingdong Yi Autonomous County.
5. Jinggu County was abolished and Jinggu Dai-Yi Autonomous County was established, with the administrative region of the original Jinggu County becoming that of Jinggu Dai-Yi Autonomous County.
6. Puer County was abolished; and Puer Hani-Yi Autonomous County was established, with the administrative region of the original Puer County becoming that of Puer Hani-Yi Autonomous County.
7. Yangbi County was abolished and Yangbi Yi Autonomous County was established, with the administrative region of the original Yangbi County becoming that of Yangbi Yi Autonomous County.
8. Luquan County was abolished and Luquan Yi-Miao Autonomous County was established, with the administrative region of the original Luquan County becoming that of Luquan Yi-Miao Autonomous County.
9. Jinping County was abolished and Jinping Miao-Yiao-Dai Autonomous County was established, with the administrative region of the original Jinping County becoming that of Jinping Miao-Yiao-Dai Autonomous County.

Gansu Province

1. Wuwei County was abolished and Wuwei City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Wuwei County becoming that of Wuwei City.

2. The Wudu Prefectural Administrative Commissioner's Office was moved from Wudu to Chengxian, and the name of the prefecture was changed to Longnan [7150 0589].

3. Xihe and Lixian Counties under Tianshui Prefecture have been placed under the jurisdiction of Longnan Prefecture. Zhangxian, under Tianshui Prefecture, and Minxian, under the original Wudu Prefecture, have been placed under the jurisdiction of Dingxi Prefecture.

4. Baiyin City (at the prefectural level) was restored, with Baiyin District under Lanzhou and part of the administrative regions of Gaolan and Jingyuan Counties becoming Baiyin City's administrative region. Jingyuan and Huining counties, under Dingxi Prefecture, and Jingtai County, under Wuwei Prefecture, have been placed under the jurisdiction of Baiyin City.

5. Zhangye County was abolished and Zhangye City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Zhangye County becoming that of Zhangye City.

6. Jiuquan County was abolished and Jiuquan city (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Jiuquan County becoming that of Jiuquan City.

7. Xifeng [6007 1496] city was established, with part of the administrative region of the original Qingyang County becoming the administrative region of Xifeng City.

Qinghai Province

The name of the Haixi Mongol-Zang-Kazak Autonomous Prefecture was changed to Haixi Mongol-Zang Autonomous Prefecture.

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Bole County was abolished and Bole City (at the county level) was established, with the administrative region of the original Bole County becoming that of Bole City.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CITY, COUNTY ARMY UNITS UNDER LOCAL JURISDICTION

OW290158 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] In the course of the restructuring and reduction-in-strength reorganization of the Armed Forces, the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission have decided that the People's Armed Force departments of cities and counties be placed under the jurisdiction of local authorities. Various local party committees and governments are currently taking measures to support this project. Provincial Party committees and governments, and principal leading comrades of various party and government departments have held meetings to discuss proper measures to implement the decision.

After the city and county People's Armed Force units have been placed under the jurisdiction of local authorities, local party and government organs will have to shoulder greater responsibilities in handling militia and reservist affairs. Certain cities and counties have already set up work groups to assist the operation of the People's Armed Force departments.

The principal leading comrades of some cities and counties in Guangxi have visited People's Armed Force departments to familiarize themselves with the situation of militia families before taking over jurisdiction. They have decided that cadres of People's Armed Force departments who want to be transferred to local civilian departments will be properly placed. Many cities and counties have also given preferential treatment to the families of cadres of People's Armed Force departments with regard to schooling for their children, employment, and housing.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLA UNITS COMMEDED FOR RELIEF WORK EFFORTS

OW120831 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1655 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA)--The PLA General Political Department on 9 September circulated a notice commending some PLA units for participating in efforts to cope with natural disasters and provide disaster relief. The notice says: Putting other people's interests before their own, commanders and fighters of the units participating in such efforts bravely rescued people and saved state and people's property, thus displaying their strong spirit of sacrifice and style of tenacious fighting. By so doing, they won additional glory for the PLA and, with practical deeds, set an example of self-respect and of supporting the government and cherishing the people.

The main deeds of the units commended by the General Political Department in the circulated notice are:

1. After particularly heavy rainstorms and a strong typhoon hit many areas in the three northeastern provinces as well as Qingdao, Yantai, and Weifang in Shandong Province, the PLA units stationed in the disaster areas went all out to combat floods and do relief work. The principal leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region personally inspected disaster areas and directed rescue operations. A large number of commanders and fighters coping with natural disasters and doing relief work on both banks of the Liao He continuously worked hard for 18 days and nights, overcoming four flood peaks and protecting people's lives and state and people's property.
2. An earthquake hit Xinjiang's Wujia County on the evening of 23 August. The units stationed in the earthquake-stricken area and those stationed near the area immediately dispatched more than 1,000 commanders and fighters to participate in the earthquake relief work. Heedless of danger, the commanders and fighters rescued the wounded, evacuated residents, and saved a large quantity of materials from beneath the ruins.
3. From 19 to 28 August, sea walls in Tianjin's Tanggu District were breached. A regiment under the Tianjin Garrison District and another regiment of a PLA unit stationed in Tianjin promptly organized their

cadres and fighters to join local militiamen in dealing with the emergency and doing relief work. These two regiments were to be deactivated. However, when they were needed by the state and people, they immediately went into action upon receiving orders. After receiving orders, it took them only 14 minutes to set out in orderly formation. All nine leading comrades of the two regiments, except one who was on duty in the office, went to deal with the emergency and do relief work.

4. On 25 August, the biggest flood in a century hit Hunan's Chenxian, Yizhang, and Zixing Counties. Leading comrades of the Chenzhou Military subdistrict led cadres and fighters in rushing to the scenes to deal with emergencies in a timely way and do relief work. Responding immediately to a call, 24 cadres of the military subdistrict office and its armed forces department who were soon to be transferred to civilian work also vigorously participated in the relief work.

5. A serious marsh gas explosion occurred in the Daxigou sewer tunnel in Chongqing at about 1100 on 27 June. PLA units stationed in Chongqing immediately sent commanders and fighters to join militiamen in the rescue operation. After 7 hours of hard work, they rescued and evacuated all the wounded and moved materials worth up to 1 million yuan as well as thousands of cubic meters of rubble.

6. On 1 August, three cars of express train No 7 overturned because of track trouble. The PLA units stationed near the site of the accident immediately sent commanders and fighters to the scene to carry out a rescue operation. As a result, nearly 1,000 electronic components and other expensive items were unloaded and reloaded without any losses.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRMAN INSPECTS PREFECTURE

HK161541 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Banqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyancan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, delivered an important speech on relevant religious issues during the period of his inspection of Nagqu Prefecture. Great Master Banqen said: Since the 30 Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since the implementation of the important instruction of the central authorities on Xizang work, all policies of the party have been gradually restored and implemented. The situation in Xizang is now very good. In the future, religious affairs and nationality work will be done better and better.

He said: In the past, under the leftist influence, many temples were sabotaged. In the sake of the implementation of the party's policy on religion, many temples have now been repaired and opened or are being repaired. The masses who profess a religion can carry out various religious activities in accordance with their own desires. The monks of the temples can engage in the normal religious ceremonies. All this is the result of the concern shown by the party.

Great Master Banqen demanded: The monks of the temples must abide by the canons and the religious commandments and must seriously [words indistinct].

During the period of his inspection, after Great Master Banqen came to understand the situation that a small number of people have passed themselves off as living Buddhas and obtained the masses' money by deception, he said: The masses of herdsmen are pious adherents and are liable to be deceived. Therefore, people of religious circles must offer advice and teach the masses not to be deceived. We must guard against those people who obtain the masses' money by deception under the pretext of religion; otherwise, the fact that the smallest number of people violate the law and disrupt religion will discredit religious circles.

Great Master Banqen also encouraged the masses to vigorously respond to the calls of the party and the government and to work hard to develop production so as to cause themselves to get rich as soon as possible.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG LIQUN EXTENDS GREETINGS TO TEACHERS

SK250531 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning, Deng Liqun, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, visited teachers at Donghuamen Kindergarten and Beijing Municipal No 27 Middle School to extend greetings to them.

Innocent and lively children of the kindergarten cheerfully greeted Deng Liqun and gave performances. Donghuamen kindergarten is one of the kindergartens in the municipality which has done a fairly good job in cultivating children with scientific methods. In line with the characteristics of children, the teachers worked out seven topics for cultivating children scientifically. Deng Liqun affirmed their achievements, and encouraged them to continue their efforts to create experiences in preschool normal education for the whole country and to turn the school into a scientific research base for preschool children of the whole country. She said: Your kindergarten is small but the scope of your undertaking is large. The 100 million children of the whole country should be benefited.

At the No 27 middle school, Deng Liqun held informal discussions with teachers and asked in details whether they had received their increased wages. She also asked them about their housing conditions and their difficulties in work. In addition, she visited classrooms to extend greetings to teachers on duty.

Yesterday Xu Weicheng and other comrades also accompanied Deng Liqun to visit teachers in Donghuamen Kindergarten and the No 27 middle school.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TRAINING OF MORE TEACHERS URGED

HK121409 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "First of All Run Normal Colleges and Schools Successfully"]

[Text] In making the 9-year compulsory education universal, the crucial difficulty is lack of qualified teachers. This is a practical problem encountered by the localities in their application of the "decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the educational system." Comrades in many localities have pointed out: In developing middle and primary schools, if we are short of money and school buildings, we can raise funds from local people to solve the problem, but a lack of teachers is a headache for us. This is the real state of affairs. Granted there are sufficient funds, still education cannot develop without qualified teachers. Robbing Peter to pay Paul is not a wise policy. The only way out is to run normal colleges and schools successfully. It takes time to train a qualified teacher for middle and primary schools. If we do not start the work right now, we will land ourselves in a more passive position. For this reason, running normal colleges and schools successfully is the key to making the 9-year compulsory education universal.

Developing normal education depends mainly on the localities. The central authorities have charged the localities with the responsibility for developing elementary education. The obviously uneven economic and cultural development of various localities makes the speed different in making the 9-year compulsory education universal. The contingent of middle and primary school teachers is not uniform. Only the localities know well what types of teachers they need now and how many teachers should be trained in the next few years. Training teachers through planning in line with the needs of provinces, cities and autonomous regions is more practical and effective than unified training and centralized distribution by the state. Normal colleges and schools are like "machine tools" for training talented people. Investment in such "machine tools" is most judicious. Wherever there are sufficient, high quality "machine tools" of this kind, education there will develop and economic development will be ensured. The tremendous efforts made by Fujian Province to develop normal education is just the expression of strategic foresight.

Normal colleges and schools should follow the principle of serving elementary and secondary education. The criterion to evaluate a normal college or school is to see whether its graduates are willing to engage in work of achieving universal elementary education and whether they are able to shoulder the heavy task of making the 9-year compulsory education universal. Normal colleges and schools are cradles of people's teachers. It is a honor for us to engage in normal education; it is a honor for us to be enrolled in normal colleges and schools; still more it is a honor for us to be a qualified people's teacher. On the eve of Teachers' Day, it is gratifying to learn that the number of middle school graduates who applied to take the examination for normal colleges and schools in various localities is on the rise. In Sichuan Province, candidates for the examination to normal colleges and schools as their first choice this year exceeded 50 percent of the total examinees for higher education entrance examinations. Of them, there were a number of students of good character and scholarship. Facts prove that our normal education is full of promise.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADER'S ROLE IN STOPPING UNHEALTHY PRACTICES STRESSED

HK130854 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0325 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Report: "RENMIN RIBAO Stresses Leading Cadres' Role in Stopping Unhealthy Trends"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--In regard to Liaoning Province's loss of control over administrative expenses, a commentator's article in today's RENMIN RIBAO points out: Leadership organs and leading cadres should take the lead in paying attention to ideals and discipline and in resolutely stopping various unhealthy trends.

It has been reported that Liaoning Province's administrative outlays in the first half of this year were 40 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. The reasons are that leadership organs have vied with each other to import cars; organs have become overly large and complex, with some of them redundant; various party, government, and mass organs are generally overstaffed and the number of meetings is excessive; and there are too many people going abroad as tourists or as members of inspection and study groups, in short, too many people are leaving the country.

The article says that there is now a strange phenomenon in many areas: Where retrenchment should and can be exercised, money is spent freely. On the other hand, where more should be spent and more should be invested, a tight budget is followed. According to a short article in GANSU RIBAO, for each of the middle and primary school teachers at a certain enterprise, the school work allowance per school term is only one yuan. This only buys one bottle of blue ink, a notebook for each student and a red ball point pen (for which a pen holder is made available every 5 years). Yet the same enterprise allegedly called 15 meetings in a hotel in 1 month, spending more than 100,000 yuan for various expenses.

The article points out that excessive expenditure on administrative expenses is not just a financial problem. It is also one reflecting the party's work style.

The leadership at various levels must take the lead in stopping such unhealthy practices as abusing power to serve private ends.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON CREATING NATIONAL STAGECRAFT

HK271603 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 85 p 7

[Article compiled from the speech by Cao Yu [2580 4417] at the national meeting of board members of the Chinese Stagecraft Society in 1985: "Creating a National Stagecraft"]

[Text] At a national meeting on stagecraft theory 4 years ago, the Chinese Stagecraft Society was set up. I remember that at that meeting, I read many theses with unexpected academic value. Later, the association published its own journals and held the nation's first stagecraft exhibition. We now find that the Chinese Stagecraft Society has been making progress and developing.

I find that our current stagecraft being is done increasingly carefully and is being improved. The skills of our theatrical craftsmen are becoming increasingly perfect. We have also successfully applied diverse kinds of new stage techniques from all over the world. This is clear to all. We have long been making breakthroughs in our stagecraft techniques. We have broken through the barriers of the four walls of the theater and turned the limited space of our stage into an arena for the scenes of the vast world. The progress in our stagecraft has been acknowledged by our colleagues abroad and we have established a good reputation in the world. This shows that our stagecraft is gradually becoming of high quality and is reaching an advanced level.

However, I must raise two problems: One of the problems is how we are to find our "roots," that is, how we are to find the national characteristics of our stagecraft. It is unavoidable that our literature will be affected by Western influences, but we are Chinese and are Chinese stage craftsmen; therefore, we must develop things of our own and create stagecraft that has our own national characteristics. I personally think that as of yet we have not solved this problem very satisfactorily. Have I gone too far by saying that? I hold that we should select from foreign stagecraft and should not substitute foreign things for things of our own. Even less should we try to please the public with claptrap. We should creatively apply foreign methods, merge them into our creative work, and turn them into a stagecraft that

is Chinese in style, has Chinese characteristics, and is well received by Chinese people. Of course, it is very difficult to meet this requirement, but we should make efforts in this direction. All fine artistic works should have national characteristics as well as be accepted all over the world. I do not believe that there is a type of art in the world that is devoid of an individual nation's characteristics. In order to carry on our nation's creativity, we urgently need books about the history of Chinese stagecraft. I do not believe that our traditional drama was so simplistic that old plays were performed without any sets. Our artistic tradition is by no means so simple. There was much stagecraft even in the plays and acrobatics of the Western Han Dynasty. The history of our stagecraft by no means began with the "Spring Willow Association" or with what we learned from Japan. We should solicit opinions from our theatrical experts and historians, sort out the materials about our stagecraft from our ancient cultural legacy, sum up our historical experience, and write a history of Chinese stagecraft which has Chinese characteristics. This will facilitate new development in our stagecraft.

Another problem is how we are to popularize stagecraft. In our large cities, we have relatively well equipped theaters which can give play to our creativity and allow us to express our imagination and ideals. However, compared with the theaters in large cities, the theaters in our small cities and towns are far too poorly equipped, although we have built some new theaters there. This requires our designers to ply their craft in light of the unsatisfactory conditions on the stages there and make performances more beautiful and moving. We should rouse people to attach importance to this work of popularization. They should not only pay attention to the quality of performances in our large cities, but should also refrain from neglecting the quality of performances in our small cities and towns.

Another reason for the necessity of writing about the history of our stagecraft is that this history can tell us how our ancestors created dramas with artistic appeal and expressed theatrical beauty under the simple material conditions in existence then. I hope that our stage craftsmen continue to make efforts in this field in order to continue to develop our nation's stage art and also enrich world stage art by doing that.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL CPPCC COMMITTEE TEAM LEAVES JINAN FOR BEIJING

SK230737 Jinan Shandong Provincial Serfice in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Accompanied by Xu Wenyuan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, the 47-member visiting and investigation team of the National CPPCC Committee, which was headed by Chai Zemin, made a 12-day inspection tour of Yantai, Linyi, Qufu, and Taian. On the morning of 22 September, at the Nanjiao Hotel, the team listened to the briefings on the construction and development of old revolutionary base areas and the CPPCC work of our province.

Comrades of the investigation team were very concerned with the construction of the Yimeng mountainous area, an old revolutionary base area, and offered some feasible opinions. They maintained that the serious power shortage was one of the major reasons for the economic backwardness of the Yimeng mountainous area. The fact that 42 percent of the villages in the area are without electricity leads to the failure in developing town and township enterprises, in increasing output value, and in enabling the people to become prosperous. Now, we should try to rapidly solve the problem on power supply, and help the people in this revolutionary base area, who made great contributions during the revolutionary war, develop their economy and become rich.

Comrades of the investigation team were very glad to see that leaders at all levels in Linyi Prefecture were paying attention to the educational undertakings. They regarded this situation as a good sign of the vigorous economic development in the Yimeng mountainous area. If we vigorously develop the educational undertakings, the teacher-training education in particular, we will be able to invigorate Yimeng.

Comrades of the investigation team expressed their satisfaction with our province's CPPCC work, and praised CPPCC Committees at all levels in the province for their achievements in giving full play to the role of the bank of talented persons, conscientiously implementing policies, mobilizing the initiative of the people in all fields, opening to the outside world, invigorating the provincial economy, and flourishing the people and Shandong.

The investigation left Jinan for Beijing on 21 September.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

VICE MAYOR CONVEYS PREMIER ZHAO LETTER TO STUDENTS

SK210434 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Vice Mayor Zhang Baifa conveyed Premier Zhao Ziyang's autograph letter to the first third grade class which has launched activities for winning creation awards at a meeting on respecting teachers and loving pupils sponsored by the (Caishikou) primary school on the afternoon of 5 September. He also cordially met with the little friends (Liu Yang), who wrote a letter to report on the activities to Premier Zhao Ziyang, (Shan Xia), and (Li Ye), who drew a colorful picture depicting the designing and planning of future Beijing, and (Li Yongan), a teacher in charge of their class.

Vice Mayor Zhang said that after reading and seeing the letter and the picture of these children transmitted from the State Council, Mayor Chen Xitong and I were very pleased. These children have a very commendable spirit of being small masters of the municipality as they show such great concern for the construction of the capital, have decided to be architects when they grow up, and have made up their minds to dedicate their intelligence and wisdom to the capital's future four modernizations. Simultaneously this is a great success made by teachers through their dedication to the people's educational undertakings and persistent efforts in the reform. On behalf of the municipal government and Mayor Chen Xitong, he expressed sincere thanks and extended cordial greetings to the people's teachers who are carefully fostering the growth of children.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC MEMBERS MARK WANG SHUCHANG'S BIRTHDAY

OW250351 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang held a forum at the CPPCC auditorium this afternoon to commemorate the 100th anniversary of former Northeast Army high-ranking officer Wang Shuchang's birthday.

Over 50 people including Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Lu Zhengchao, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; Li Ding, deputy head of the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee; Lu Youmei, vice minister of water resources and electric power; and Mr Wang Shuchang's wife, children, and friends attended the forum.

Mr Wang Shuchang was born in Liaozhong County, Liaoning Province, in 1885. He studied abroad at the Japanese Military Academy and the War College in China.

After the founding of New China, he was a member of the second and third national CPPCC Committees, councillor of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, and member of the Third Solidarity Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang. Mr Wang Shuchang died of illness in 1960.

In a speech, Lu Zhengchao, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, recalled what Mr Wang Shuchang did for the country and the Chinese nation.

Lu Zhengchao said: In commemorating Mr Wang Shuchang today, we must hoist high the banner of patriotism, extensively unite with all the Chinese people at home and abroad, and work hard in promoting the reunification of the motherland and rejuvenating China.

Hou Jingru, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, and some of Mr Wang Shuchang's friends spoke at the forum.

Also attending the forum were vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Zheng Dongguo, Jiayibin, Peng Qingyuan, and Li Ganliu.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WATER CONSERVATION VANDALISM IN SHAANXI DISCUSSED

Authorities Investigate Water Conservation

HK201141 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 85 p 2

[Report by Yuan Dingqian: "Shaanxi Authorities Investigate and Handle Cases of Destroying Water Conservation Facilities--Treasure the Achievements of Pioneers and Bring Benefits to Posterity"]

[Excerpts] It has been learned from the Ministry of Water Conservation and Power that over the last 2 months, the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, provincial government, party committee, government organs, and legal departments at all levels have seriously investigated and handled the cases of serious destruction of water conservation facilities and have basically checked the unhealthy tendency of destroying water conservation facilities that once affected the province as a whole. At present, in coordination with the work of drought prevention and resistance, Shaanxi Province is mobilizing the masses to vigorously repair the damaged facilities.

In recent years, Shaanxi Province has had plentiful rainfall, so the water conservation facilities were not utilized as often as before. The responsibility systems in water conservation management were not sound and management was slack. Therefore, some lawless people seized the opportunity to damage water conservation facilities. According to incomplete statistics collected from all localities and cities, among the water conservation facilities across the province damaged during the period from last winter to this spring were 27 kilometers of high voltage transmission lines, 3,300 kilometers of low voltage transmission and communications lines, over 3,800 transformers, generators, pumps, and other devices, over 44,000 meters of steel and plastic pipes, and 240,000 pieces of concrete lining for irrigation ditches. In addition, 3,500 kilometers of irrigation ditches were destroyed and levelled. These damages resulted in a loss of over 30 million yuan and left much farmland with no water for normal irrigation.

While seriously investigating and handling the cases of destroying water conservation facilities, every locality also vigorously promoted the repairs of the damaged facilities. According to statistics, over 3 million yuan has been raised, 1,600 kilometers of irrigation ditches have been repaired, over 6,000 wells, irrigation stations, and other small water conservation facilities and 787 kilometers of low voltage transmission lines have been restored, and over 100,000 mu of farmlands have been irrigated again. At present, Shaanxi Province is studying how to further consolidate the work of water conservation management and implementing the responsibility system for water conservation management in every project and irrigation area in conjunction with the work of drought resistance, so as to bring into full play the role of existing water conservation facilities.

Protecting Water Conservation Projects

HK201159 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Realistically Protect Water Conservation Projects and Facilities"]

[Text] Recently, some lawless people in Shaanxi Province seized the opportunity opened by the relaxed management of departments concerned to damage water conservation projects, resulting in over 30 million yuan's worth of direct economic loss. In some places in Henan Province, some water conservation projects were damaged because of repairs and extension of highways, and now a large amount of investment and labor are needed to repair and renovate these damaged ditches and various buildings. The cases of damaging water conservation projects and facilities occurring in Shaanxi and Henan Provinces have once again sounded the alarm for us. We must loudly appeal to the public to realistically protect the water conservation projects and facilities! If we continue to be indifferent and unresponsive to this, farmland capital construction and irrigation and water conservation works built over several decades might be destroyed and the enormous amounts of funds and materials invested by the state and the arduous and painstaking efforts put in by the masses would be wasted.

Without agriculture, the nationaleconomy would be unstable. To develop agriculture, we must have the production conditions, and for this, water conservation is indispensable. The per capita area of cultivated land, natural conditions, and the degree of precipitation distribution in our country can not compare to those in Europe and America. Over the years, the agricultural output in our country has been steadily increasing. This is due, in part, to government policies, but it is also due to the inestimable role of farmland water conservation facilities. It is necessary to treasure and consolidate the acquired achievements of farmland capital construction. Agricultural production in our country is not yet stable. However, when some leading cadres feel that the grain shortage has been eased, they

then concentrate on promoting economic income to the neglect of improving agricultural production conditions; when the weather is favorable to crops, they tend to forget the possible coming drought and neglect the work of water conservation. We should beware of this kind of mentality. We must understand that in readjusting the rural production structure, the planting industry remains the foundation. Under no circumstances should we relax the development of water conservation and the maintenance of water conservation facilities.

The appearance of these serious cases of damaging water conservation projects is primarily due to the fact that the water conservation facilities in some localities are unattended, the responsibility system of water conservation management is not well carried out, and measures for checking vandalism are not effective. Wherever the responsibility system has been established, the facilities and projects are all better maintained. Therefore, implementing well the management system of contracted responsibility and protecting the legal rights and interests of contractors are the best ways to protect water conservation facilities and projects.

In order to solve the problem of damage to water conservation projects and facilities, we must strengthen the legal system and management. Farmland water conservation projects and facilities are the property of the state and collectives and should be protected by law. The State Council and all local governments have promulgated laws and regulations concerning water conservation. These are powerful weapons for strengthening water conservation management. The major problem at present is that the law is not observed and strictly executed. All localities must define the specific responsibilities of departments at all levels for the vandalism, and seriously handle the cases in the light of specific conditions. Those people who are responsible for the vandalism and for compensation must be dealt with according to the law without mercy.

Checking this evil tendency of destroying water conservation facilities demands immediate attention. All localities must learn from Shaanxi Province and promptly draw lessons and conscientiously grasp this matter well. It is not too late to save the fold even after some of the sheep have been lost. It is better not to conceal an illness for fear of taking medicine. Of course, we should encourage people to earnestly attach importance to water conservation management and take preventive measures to nip the evil in the bud.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

KANG KEQING, OTHERS SPEAK TO MINORITIES

OW250125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1459 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--A ceremony was held at the Central Nationalities Institute this afternoon to mark the opening of the first translation class for minority nationalities and the first Han language study class for women cadres from Xinjiang. Kang Keqing and Wang Enmao greeted the ceremony and spoke.

The two study classes enrolled a total of 200 students and will last for 2 years. After completion of the 2-year study period, the students will have attained the level of college education.

In their speeches, Kang Keqing and Wang Enmao hoped that the freshmen of various nationalities from Xinjiang would uphold nationality unity, learn from each other to make up for deficiencies, treasure the opportunity for study, overcome various difficulties, and work hard to study the Han language and the various other science subjects so as to contribute to the construction of Xinjiang and the development of the Great Northwest.

Also attending the ceremony were responsible persons of Xinjiang, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and the All-China Women's Federation Tomur Dawamat, Ren Ying, Luo Bosang, Huang Ganying and Wang Deyi.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN MOURNS CPPCC MEMBER

OW241029 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Wu Xuelin, member of the National CPPCC Committee, member of the Central Committee of China Association for Promoting Democracy, Scientific Council member and senior engineer of the Chinese Academy of Sciences [CAS], and former director and chief engineer of the Nanjing Astronomical Instrument Plant Under the CAS, failed to respond to medical treatment and died in Nanjing on 7 September 1985 at the age of 76.

A memorial service for Comrade Wu Xuelin was held at the Shizigang Funeral Hall in Nanjing on the morning of 14 September, attended by more than 300 people including Sun Han; Qian Zhonghan; Wu Xijun; Wang Zhaoquan; responsible comrades of the provincial departments concerned, the democratic parties and groups, and scientific research units; Nanjing-based CAS scientific council members; and staff and workers of the astronomical instrument plant. On behalf of the CAS, Wang Daheng, chairman of the CAS Division of Technical Science, made a special trip to Nanjing to attend the memorial service.

Wreaths and condolence messages were sent by the National CPPCC Committee; the Central United Front Work department; the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; the State Scientific and Technological Commission; the China Association for Science and Technology; the CAS; the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee; the Provincial People's Government; the Provincial CPPCC Committee; the various democratic parties and groups; Yan Jici, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Comrades Song Jian, Wu Heng, Lu Jiaxi, Yan Dongsheng, Wu Yifang, Han Peixin, Sun Han, Chu Jiang, Qian Zhonghan, and Yang Yongyi; some scientific council members of the CAS; Nanjing-based members of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; and friends and relatives of Comrade Wu Xuelin.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YANG DEZHI ARTICLE IN MEMORY OF XIAO HUA

HK121343 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Yang Dezhi [2799 1779 1807]: "Deeply Cherish the Memory of Comrade Xiao Hua, an Old Comrade in Arms"]

[Excerpts] To our great sorrow Comrade Xiao Hua died. The party has lost a loyal communist fighter, the army has lost an outstanding leader, and I have lost an old comrade in arms who shared weal and woe with me. I am deeply grieved over his death.

While Comrade Xiao Hua was seriously ill in the hospital, I visited him on several occasions. He talked to me about state affairs and army reform and looked forward to the bright prospects for socialist construction. He seldom referred to his illness. During my second visit, he was in high spirits, talking cheerfully and humorously. He recalled the scene of how we fought shoulder to shoulder during the Red Army period. Vigorously shaking hands with me, he said: "You were a good divisional commander!" Comrade Xiao Hua's remarks made me look deeply back in history.

I was acquainted with Comrade Xiao Hua for over 50 years. Before we met, I had already heard that he joined the revolution at age 12 and was appointed political commissar of the Young Communist International Division in the Soviet area at 17. Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai thought highly of this division and Comrade Xiao Hua.

I began to fight the enemy side by side with Comrade Xiao Hua in 1935 during army reorganization in Hadapu.

During the "great cultural revolution," the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques plotted to confuse the army and usurp the party. They persecuted a large number of veteran cadres. In January 1967, they made slanderous attacks on Comrade Xiao Hua and ransacked his house. In March, at a meeting in Beijing, Premier Zhou Enlai highly appraised Comrade Xiao Hua, saying that he was a loyal fighter of the proletariat. I was much relieved to learn this inspiring news. However, not long after this, the Lin Biao and Jiang

Qing cliques framed a case against Comrade Xiao Hua under the slogans "overthrow Xiao Hua" and "thoroughly smash the general political department--the palace of hell." I was very indignant at this. I was also besieged with slanderous attacks from all sides in Jinan. We were forced to suspend our contacts for as long as 8 years. Under severe persecution, Comrade Xiao Hua still upheld principles and persisted in struggle, displaying the revolutionary will and lofty integrity of communists.

In 1975, Comrade Xiao Hua was rehabilitated and appointed political commissar of the Academy of Military Sciences. In 1977, he was transferred to Gansu and appointed first political commissar of the Lanzhou Military Region and first secretary of its CPC Committee, and secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee. After I came to work in the General Staff Headquarters in spring 1980, I went to the northwest with Comrade Yang Yong to study the situation and problems there. Comrade Xiao Hua accompanied us to many places. He made strong impressions on me; he had the same vigor and drive as he did in his younger days. He devoted his efforts to the party's work and exerted himself to the utmost in army and local reforms. He worked in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Xiao Hua has left us forever. His meritorious service will be kept forever in history. His revolutionary spirit, lofty character, and fine style are worth remembering and studying forever. We should change sorrow into strength, carry out his behests, and work hard to blaze a new trail in socialist modernization and to build our army into a powerful, modernized, and regular revolutionary army.

May Comrade Xiao Hua, my old comrade in arms, rest in peace!

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG XIAOPING, OTHER LEADERS MOURN SHI LIANG

OW120739 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA)--There were no memorial speeches, but heartbreaking funeral music gave expression to people's deep grief over her death. Party and state leaders this afternoon joined more than 600 mourners from various circles in the capital to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Shi Liang, former vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the China Democratic League.

The remains of Comrade Shi Liang were surrounded by fresh flowers and green cypress branches. Placed on both sides were wreaths sent by Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, and other party and state leaders as well as those sent by vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, Liu Bocheng, Cai Chang, and other comrades.

Wearing black crepe and white paper chrysanthemums, a continuous stream of mourners paid their last respects to her. Walking slowly toward the remains of Comrade Shi Liang and bowing their respects to this close comrade in arms who had long gone through thick and thin with them and fought shoulder to shoulder with the CPC were Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Li Desheng, Yang Shangkun, Zhang Tingfa, Hu Qiaomu, Ni Zhifu, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Xiao Ke, He Changgong, Chen Xilian, Geng Biao, Huang Huoqing, Cheng Zihua, Wang Heshou, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Zhu Xuefan, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Hu Yuzhi, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Huang Hua, Tian Jiyun, Kang Shien, Zhang Jingfu, Song Ping, Hong Xuezhai, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzho, Tao Zhiyue, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Deng Zhaoxiang, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, and other comrades. They also expressed their deep sympathies for Shi Gongzai, Shi Shuzhi, and Comrade Shi Liang's other relatives.

Wreaths were also sent by the CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Advisory Commission, the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the CPPCC National Committee, the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, and other democratic parties as well as by mass organizations, some ministries and commissions under the State Council, and the party and government leading bodies of Beijing and Shanghai Municipalities and of Jiangsu Province and Changzhou City.

When Comrade Shi Liang was seriously ill, Comrades Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Chen Pixian, Qiao Shi, Yang Jingren, and Cai Chang personally visited or asked some special persons to visit her at the hospital. On behalf of Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Xi Zhongxun visited her at the hospital.

Comrade Shi Liang's remains will be cremated, and her ashes will be put in the Babaoshan Cemetery for fallen revolutionaries.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO COMRADE

OW152022 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA)--Upwards of 300 people went to Beijing Hospital this morning to pay last respects to the remains of He Zhuquo, an old friend of the CPC and a noted patriotic general of the former Northeast Army.

Attending the homage-paying ceremony were Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Lantao, Zhu Xuefan, Yang Jingren, Qian Changzhao, Lu Zhengcao, Qu Wu, and Ma Wenrui as well as members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee and members of the CPPCC National Committee, vice chairmen and members of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, responsible persons of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Comrade He Zhuguo's friends currently in Beijing, more than 300 in all.

Wreaths sent to the ceremony included those from Comrades Ye Jianying, Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Gu Mu, Liu Lantao, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Cheng Zihua, Zhu Xuefan, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Zhuang Xiquan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Hu Ziang, Qian Chengzhao, Dong Qiwei, Tao Zhiyue, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao, Qu Wu, Ba Jin, Ma Wenrui, Mao Yisheng, and Liu Jingji.

Others sending wreaths to the ceremony were the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and other democratic parties, the all-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, the all-China Women's Federation, and leading party and government organs of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Rongxian County.

CSO: 4005/57

25 October 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS MOURN DEATH OF CPC MEMBER XIE FUSHENG

OW131205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Sep (XINHUA)--A ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of Xie Fusheng, a fine member of the CPC and a long-tested communist fighter, was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan cemetery for fallen revolutionaries this morning.

Comrade Xie Fusheng died of illness in Beijing on 3 September at the age of 83.

Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, Chen Pixian, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Xiao Jingguang, He Changgong, Geng Biao, Ji Pengfei, Cheng Zihua, Huang Kecheng, Wang Heshou, Wang Renzhong, Han Xianchu, Huang Hua, Kang Keqing, Dong Qiwu, Yang Chengwu, Deng Zhaoxiang, and others sent wreaths.

Comrades Peng Zhen and Chen Pixian separately asked a staff member to make a phone call to express sympathy and solicitude to members of comrade Xie Fusheng's family.

Yao Yilin, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Cheng Zihua, Huang Hua, Yang Chengwu, Deng Zhaoxiang, and responsible persons of departments concerned Guan Guangfu and Li Wei attended the ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of comrade Xie Fusheng.

Hailing from Dawu County, Hubei, Xie Fusheng started to do propaganda work for the revolution in 1921. In 1927 he joined the CPC.

After the founding of the republic, Xie Fusheng was successively appointed head of the Defense Department of the PLA Navy, ambassador of the PRC to the People's Republic of Mongolia, and vice chairman of the Third and Fourth Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committees.

Wreaths were also sent by the National Committee of the CPPCC, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the United Front work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of State Security, the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, the Political Department of the Navy, and the Hubei Provincial and Dawu County party and government leading organs.

CSO: 4005/57

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LAST RESPECTS PAID--Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--A ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Ma Jianmin, an outstanding CPC member and former party committee secretary of the Institute of History of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, was held today at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries. Comrade Ma Jianmin died in Beijing of heart disease on 30 August 1985 at the age of 74. Placed in the mourning hall were wreaths from Nie Rongzhen, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Deng Liqun, Liu Lantao, Lu Zhengcao and others. Hu Qiaomu, Qiao Shi, President Hu Sheng of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, and others came to pay their last respects to Comrade Ma Jianmin's remains and send their condolences to Ma Jianmin's wife Yang Mo. More than 600 people in the academic, cultural and educational fields in Beijing attended the ceremony to pay their last respects to Comrade Ma Jianmin's remains. Comrade Ma Jianmin's ashes will be placed in the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 13 Sep 85]

DANCE PERFORMANCE--A grand dance drama entitled "Wild Geese Return to the East" arranged by the Ulanqab League song and dance ensemble was performed in the capital on 14 September. Central leading comrades, including Xi Zhongxun, Liu Lantao, and Yang Jingren, watched the first performance at the Nationality Cultural Palace. Also watching the first performance were regional leading comrades in Beijing, including Zhou Hui and Bu He. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 85]

WORKERS GAMES CLOSING CEREMONY--Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA)--The Second National Workers' Games came to a successful conclusion in a solemn and warm atmosphere this afternoon. Thunderous applause broke out in the Beijing workers' gymnasium when Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, announced: This grand sports meet held by the Chinese working class "is a meeting of unity, victory, and friendship, with good results. It has achieved the desired good results in both sports and spiritual civilization." This sports meet, a general review of workers' sports in our country, was aimed at mobilizing people to participate in mass sports. It received the close attention of the party Central Committee and the State Council. Ni Zhifu, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Shoudao, Jiang Hua, Zhu

Xuefan, and Lu Zhengcao attended the closing ceremony today and presented silk banners, cups, and medals to winning teams and spiritual civilization teams. Ulanhu presented a silk banner for a civilized competition area to Chen Haosu, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality. [Excerpt] [Article by reporters Tan Jun and Liang Xiyi] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1447 GMT 15 Sep 85]

CONCISE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA--Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--The first three volumes of the Chinese edition of the Concise Encyclopedia Britannica are off the press and are to be put on sale in Beijing and Shanghai September 11 and 15, respectively, and then throughout China. The publication of the large ready reference work is a joint undertaking of the Greater Encyclopedia of China Publishing House and Encyclopedia Britannica Inc. of the United States, which signed an agreement on the project in August 1980. The Chinese edition has a total of 10 volumes, and the remaining 6 will be put out in succession up to the end of September 1986. The 10-volume reference work will then be put on sale overseas. The Chinese edition of the Concise Encyclopedia Britannica has more than 71,000 entries, totaling about 24 million words. With more than 5,000 picture illustrations, the book covers every field, ancient and modern, Chinese and Foreign. More than 50 subjects are covered in natural science, technology, and social science. Some 500 Chinese specialists and scholars participated in the work. More than 2,400 of the 71,000 entries are about China, and they were written by Chinese specialists and scholars; the remainder are slightly abridged translations from the original English edition. The first three volumes also carry biographies of Chinese party and state leaders. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 7 Sep 85]

CSO: 4005/57

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI TO EXPERIMENT WITH SEX EDUCATION

OW051820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0636 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Shanghai, October 5 (XINHUA)--Forty middle schools in Shanghai, about 10 percent of the city's total, will introduce an experimental course on puberty and sex education this semester.

The course, for mixed classes of the 12-13 age group, is aimed at helping them understand the physiological and psychological changes they are undergoing.

Students will also be taught good hygiene and moral concepts of sex, said city education bureau official Zhu Weibin.

Middle school students had lessons of physiology before 1966 when the "Cultural Revolution" broke out. But sex physiology was often omitted or taught to boys and girls separately.

Schools were closed down during the first few years of the "revolution" that ended in 1976. Sex education was excluded from the curriculum altogether when schools reopened in the early 1970's.

Officials and educators attribute the apathy on the part of schools toward sex education to the legacy of feudalism that dominated China for well over 2,000 years.

According to medical surveys, over 60 percent of the girls of the 12-13 age group have periods, and puberty in boys now begins at an average of 14.1 years of age.

The majority of them learn about sex from films, novels and television, according to Shanghai officials.

The authorities are of the opinion that to be ignorant of sex is no good for the growth of the youngsters' individual characters at this time of their lives.

The city Education Bureau has run several training classes and trained almost 3,000 teachers since last May. It published a special textbook on the basic knowledge of sex, the morality of sex, and how to handle relationships among men and women.

Yao Peikuan is the chief editor of the book. She has taught for 29 years and experimented with puberty education in her school from 1981 to 1984.

The parents were very cooperative and there were no complaints during the 4 years, she said.

CSO: 4000/011

EAST REGION

WANG FANG ON EDUCATION IN IDEALS, DISCIPLINE

OW220222 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] It Is Most Convincing For People With Ideals To Talk About Ideals-- a note prior to the departure of the report group of newsmakers organized by ZHEJIANG RIBAO -- Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee.

ZHEJIANG RIBAO has successively reported on a number of heroic, exemplary figures who have emerged in the construction and defense of the socialist motherland since the beginning of this year. The publication of these figures' advanced deeds in newspapers has promoted strong reflective actions in society. Such advanced deeds have proven successful, lively teaching materials for conducting education on ideals and discipline. To further bring into play the role of the heroic, exemplary figures and to make use of their advanced deeds to educate the masses and to spur on the education conducted province-wide on communist ideals, as well as to contribute to party rectification work, ZHEJIANG RIBAO has organized a report group of newsmakers to give reports in the various cities and prefectures in the province. This is a laudable way of applying the positive typical cases to educating the ranks of cadres and the masses in a lively and concrete way. It is also of significance for promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization in Zhejiang Province.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have shifted our focus on work to economic construction. Marked success has been scored in carrying out reform, implementing the open policy, and enlivening the economy in a steadfast and systematic way. The entire economic and political situation in Zhejiang Province has never before been so good. Nevertheless, we must not blindly become dizzy with our success, but must perceive the many passive things that have emerged within the party or in society under the new situation of reform, opening, and enlivening. For instance, some people have, under the banner of "reform" and "enlivening," engaged in swindling through signing of contracts, and become involved in speculative sales of important means of production and consumer durables in short supply. Some have embezzled public funds, stolen public property, practiced bribery or taken bribes, sold fake goods, evaded taxes, or are reaping huge illicit profits by other means. Some units profiteer by all illicit means at the expense of the interests of the state, the collectives and the masses in an attempt to seek gain for units or individuals. Some enterprises have continued to indiscriminately distribute

bonuses and articles of value and to turn public property into private belongings. Aside from objective reasons, the emergence of such problems, from a subjective point of view, is mainly because of the leading cadres' lack of sober understanding of the harm by capitalist ideological corrosion, deficiency in understanding the strategic principle of simultaneously grasping the "two civilizations," lax ideological and political work, and insufficient efforts for study and strengthening of socialist spiritual civilization like that expended on economic construction. If such problems are not resolved, reform and economic construction will be hindered and undermined, and a large number of party members and cadres will degenerate. The leading cadres at all levels must keep a clear head and attach importance to and earnestly resolve these problems. Reform, opening, and enlivening particularly call for education on ideals and discipline and strengthening of socialist spiritual civilization construction.

To strengthen socialist spiritual civilization construction and to conduct education on ideals and discipline, the foremost task is to properly build and rectify our party and the leading bodies in order for the various party organizations to truly become the staunch core with improved work style, strict discipline, and competent leadership for wholeheartedly serving the people.

It is most convincing for people with ideals to talk about ideals. This has been borne out by the report activities of the report groups formed by heroes from the Laoshan battlefield which were organized by some units recently. The hundreds of thousands of people in Zhejiang Province who have heard the reports by the representatives of the heroes generally reflected that their deeds are moving, their reports vivid, and their words and deeds persuasive. Hence, the heroes are warmly welcomed everywhere. I believe the report group of newsmakers organized by ZHEJIANG RIBAO will surely be welcomed by the people with its genuine and vivid pictures and lively and moving reports. The heroic and moving deeds of these heroes will surely profoundly educate and inspire the people and spur them on in working for the motherland's four modernizations.

Wish a complete success for the report group of newsmakers organized by ZHEJIANG RIBAO!

CSO: 4005/063

EAST REGION

HUANG JU ADDRESSES SHANGHAI RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW201420 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 85

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a citywide conference on second-stage party rectification work on 13 and 14 September. It pointed out at the conference that the main points of the current party rectification are as follows: All units undergoing party rectification should thoroughly understand the guiding principles of party rectification, find out the current principal problems, push forward party rectification work, support and promote the current reforms, and carry out the simultaneous building of material and spiritual civilization.

At the conference, the Party Committees of the Shanghai Fruits and Indigious Products Center and the Shanghai No 3 Bicycle Plant, the party branch of a police station, the party committee of a department store, and other units exchanged their experiences in solving main problems in party rectification and making party rectification stimulate the current reforms.

Speaking at the conference, Huang Ju, deputy secretary of the Shanghai CPC Committee, stressed that it is necessary to grasp the principal problems in each unit so as to advance party rectification and make it a success. He said: The purpose of party rectification is to achieve unification of thinking and action throughout the party in order to ensure smooth progress of the current reforms. All units should review and sum up their experience and achievements in carrying out reforms; they should carry forward what is correct, revise what is imperfect, correct what is wrong, and put the political orientation for reform on the right track. They should also proceed from reality and find out the main problems to be tackled so as to wipe out ideological obstacles blocking the advance of reform. Most of the units undergoing second-stage party rectification are related to finance, commerce, health, education, public utilities and other fields of work which closely concern the people's livelihood. Therefore, these units should check whether they have a correct guiding principle for their work and whether they are serving the people well. They should also check whether their work benefits society, serves the people's livelihood, and improves the people's welfare; whether problems affecting relations between cadres and the masses still remain; and whether the bureaucratic style of work and the practice of abusing power to seek personal gain by cadres still remain. When these problems are discovered, they must be solved one by one in the course of party rectification. In this way, not only will party rectification continue to deepen, but the solution of these problems will enhance the people's confidence in the success of party rectification.

Huang Ju pointed out: Throughout the entire course of party rectification we must grasp the building of leading bodies. The members of leading bodies should take the lead in setting a good example in turning party rectification into a process of tempering and building leading bodies. Every leading body should, through party rectification, temper itself into a bold and knowledgeable leading nucleus which persists in a correct political orientation, possesses a pioneering spirit in carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, dares to handle violations of party discipline and unhealthy tendencies, persists in democratic centralism, and is good at bringing the masses' enthusiasm into play.

The conference was presided over by Zhou Ke, chairman of the Shanghai CPC Committee's Party Rectification Office.

CSO: 4005/063

EAST REGION

SHANDONG CPPCC MEETING HEARS EDUCATIONAL REPORT

SK230401 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] The 12th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Jinan City on 21 September. Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over and addressed the meeting.

In his speech, he stated: The meeting is held on the occasion of the issuance of the communique of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the convocation of the National Conference of Party Delegates. The meeting will earnestly study the communique of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the opening speech given by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the national conference. The meeting will also take the spirit of the communique and the opening speech as a guide in making a success in the meeting.

At the 21 September session of the meeting, participating members heard the report on the work of conducting study and dealing with motions and the written report on the work done by the provincial CPPCC Committees work group in the first half of this year and on the preparatory work for the experience-exchange conference on the program of building the four modernizations with the participation of the personages of various circles throughout the province. They also heard the report given by the responsible comrade of the provincial Educational Department with regard to introducing the reform in the province's educational systems.

In his report, the responsible comrade of the provincial Education Department stated: The province's adult education has become diversified day after day. At present, the province has 103 higher educational schools of various kinds in charge of training some 86,000 adult students. In 1984, the province had 90,000 self-educated personnel register for the provincial examination of higher educational qualification. Of these personnel, 36,000 persons received the qualified certificate of the specific course. The province has also achieved faster development in elementary and secondary education on culture and technology among peasants. Those who have joined the programs of study have totaled more than 2.7 million persons. The initiation of schools by the democratic parties, social organizations, personages of various circles, and by other social forces is taking shape. By the end of 1984, personnel who joined in various training classes throughout the province totaled 52,000 persons. The schools of various kinds have fully brought into play the latent

power of various social circles and have made contributions without spending any state money to conduct vocational and technical training and popularize culture among youths, to help personnel in posts take further training in order to upgrade their quality, and to popularize production technology and living knowledge. These schools have met to a certain extent the need of social production and the people's livelihood and have been generally welcomed by various circles.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Xu Meisheng, Guo Yicheng, Zhang Weicen, and Kong Lingren. Among those who were invited to the meeting were veteran comrades, including Wang Zhe, Tian Haishan, and Wang Liang. Attending the meeting as observers were responsible comrades from the provincial level United Front work departments, the Advisory Office of the provincial People's Government, and from the CPPCC Committees of various cities.

CSO: 4005/063

EAST REGION

YUNNAN FRONT HEROES' REPORT AT JIANGXI MEETING

OW221255 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The reporting group of Yunnan front heroes and models in the self-defensive war against Vietnam gave its first reports in the auditorium of the provincial military district this morning. Present at the meeting to hear the reports were representatives of PLA units and provincial people's armed police units stationed in Nanchang and cadres of provincial and city organs, more than 1,300 people in all.

Provincial and city party, government, and army leaders; Liu Fangren, Wang Baotian, (Wang Minxiong), and (Chen Andong), and responsible comrades of provincial workers, youth, and women's organizations attended the report meeting. The meeting was presided over by Wang Baotian.

Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said that the heroic and moving deeds of those heroes will have a tremendous impact on the Red land of Jiangxi.

Comrade Liu Fangren called on the people in the whole province to learn from the heroes. He said: We should emulate these heroes by showing the same attitude of placing the interests of the motherland and the people above everything else, closely linking one's individual interests with that of the state, and being ready to heroically devote one's life to safeguarding the security and peace of the motherland; by showing the same spirit of dedicating oneself to the cause of the motherland and the people instead of making demands, and of being ready to suffer personal losses for the sake of the people; and by striving to consciously observe discipline, dare to overcome difficulties, foster lofty communist ideals, be worthy of being part of the new generation possessed of ideals, morals, education, and a sense of discipline, and willing to work hard and make contributions to realize the goals set by the Eighth Provincial Party Congress.

At the meeting, the provincial Party Committee, provincial People's Government, and provincial Military District presented a silk banner to the reporting group. It bears these inscriptions: The people's soldiers are shedding their blood on the southern frontier in a mission to perform exploits for the motherland and the people; the people of Jinggangshan are determined to emulate the heroes and models in working with one heart and one mind for the four modernizations.

EAST REGION

FUJIAN HOLDS PROVINCIAL CONSCRIPTION MEETING

OW221341 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] A provincial conference on conscription work was held from 19 to 20 September. The conference called on all localities to carry forward the glorious tradition of cherishing and supporting the army by sending the most outstanding youths of the right age to enlist in the army fulfilling the conscription quota for the winter of 1985, both in quality and in quantity.

The conference on conscription work was held by the provincial people's government. It conveyed the order issued by the State Council and the Central Military Commission on conscription for the winter of 1985 and made arrangements for our province's conscription work. Vice Governor You Dexin delivered a written speech. (Shi Rongji), deputy commander of the provincial Military District, made a summing up speech.

According to the order of the State Council and the Central Military Commission concerning conscription for the winter of 1985, conscription this year calls for the following: In the rural areas, draft those youths who are from families with a relatively larger labor force and who have acquired junior middle school or higher-level education; in cities and county seats, draft senior middle school graduates of the class of 1984 and 1985; in factories, mines, enterprises, and institutions, some young workers with a level of education equivalent to that of a senior middle school graduate may also be drafted. The conscription will start on 1 October. The new recruits will be transported beginning from early November.

The provincial conference on conscription work stressed: It is necessary to carry out extensive and in-depth education among the people in the province on patriotism and the idea of national defense, to vigorously promote the image of the PLA as an entity, and to inspire young people old enough to join the army to enthusiastically enlist in response to the call for conscription.

Governments at all levels should strengthen leadership over conscription work, implement conscientiously the policy on preferential treatment, pay attention to the quality of recruits, and make sure that qualified recruits are sent to the respective PLA units in good time, safely, and correctly.

CSO: 4005/063

EAST REGION

JIANGXI URGES RESETTLING DEMOBILIZED SERVICEMEN

OWO21325 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Recently the provincial People's Government and provincial Military District jointly issued a circular calling on the various localities to cooperate with the army in its program of structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization and to do a good job in receiving, transferring, and resettling demobilized servicemen in 1986.

The circular points out that in view of this year's heavy work in resettling a large number of demobilized servicemen, the various localities must take effective measures and direct the various local railway, highway, waterway, public security, military, and civil affairs departments to earnestly cooperate with one another in ensuring the safe transport of demobilized fighters whether they arrive in large groups or return to their respective native places individually.

The circular urges that, in resettling demobilized servicemen from the countryside, attention be given to making use and employing dual-purpose personnel among the demobilized servicemen. It also urges that demobilized dual-purpose personnel be encouraged to go to the old revolutionary bases where they can contribute to changing the impoverished conditions in those areas.

The circular also urges the various localities to do a good job in resettling demobilized servicemen from cities and towns. The various receiving units must take the whole situation into consideration and regard the fulfillment of the local quota for receiving and resettling demobilized servicemen as a political task. They should not refuse the task on any grounds or reject demobilized servicemen. In particular, they must find suitable work for those revolutionary servicemen who were disabled in combat or while rendering meritorious services. They must give priority to satisfying the personal wishes of those demobilized servicemen who rendered meritorious services in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam and who were awarded various honorable titles by army units.

The circular further calls on the various localities to effectively strengthen their leadership and do a good job in promoting ideological education work among the demobilized servicemen.

EAST REGION

JIANGXI HOLDS CONSCRIPTION CONFERENCE 18-19 SEP

OW221049 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Government and Provincial Military District held a provincial conscription work conference in Nanchang 18-19 September. The central topics of discussion at the conference were to further reform conscription work, to improve the quality of enlisted men in an all-round way, and to practice economy in manpower and expenses in order to better serve the overall situation of economic construction and promote military construction. The conference called on the localities to extensively unfold conscription month activities, foster the custom of regarding military service as an honorable job in the family, the village, the factory, and the whole society, strictly enforce conscription orders, and ensure fulfillment of conscription tasks in an all-round way. We must raise outstanding youths with political integrity, good health, and better education for military service, and act to support the reduction-in-strength and reorganization of military units. We must also grasp well the conscription work, and encourage youths to volunteer for enlistment.

Jiang Zhuping, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice provincial governor, and Wang Baotian, commander, and Wang Guande, political commissar, of the provincial Military District, addressed the conference.

CSO: 4005/063

EAST REGION

JINAN MILITARY REGION READJUSTS LEADING BODIES

SK080212 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The readjustment of new leaders at and above the corps level of the Jinan Military Region has been approved by the Central Military Commission and an order was recently promulgated.

In the course of readjusting the leading bodies at and above the corps level, the Standing Committee members of the Jinan Military Region CPC Committee went deeply among the cadres to check on and understand them, to listen extensively to the opinions of all quarters, and to conduct full consultation and repeated studies, thus enabling the newly appointed leading bodies at and above the corps levels to not only implement the principle of readjustment, replenishment, and stability, but also to achieve fairly great improvements in meeting the "four requirements for cadres." Comparing the present situation to that existing before the readjustment, the average age of the leading bodies of the group army [ji tuan jun 7162 2306 6511] dropped by 2.3 years. The number of leaders of the group army with a college educational level or above increased by 14.4 percent. The number of those with a senior middle school or secondary specialized school educational level increased by 8.9 percent and the number of those who had been trained in colleges and institutions rose by 25.6 percent. The average age of the leading bodies of the provincial military region dropped by 6.3 years, and those with college educational level or above rose by 6 percent and those with senior middle school or secondary specialized school educational level rose by 26.2 percent. The number of leaders who had been trained in colleges and institutions rose by 45.3 percent. Among the group army, the oldest is 55 years of age and the youngest is 38 years of age. In general, their age discrepancy is about 10 years. Among them, every leading body has persons who have knowledge of infantry, artillery and other specialties.

The Cadres Department of the General Political Department relayed to the whole army the experiences of the Jinan Military Region in appointing leading bodies at and above the corps level.

CSO: 4005/063

EAST REGION

JIANGXI PLA FIGHTERS INSPIRED BY CPC CONFERENCE

OW221025 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] The release of the communique of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the successful convocation of the National Conference of Party Delegates have greatly inspired the vast ranks of commanders and fighters of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District.

A festive mood and upsurge of studying the relevant documents have gripped the various military organs and units in the cities and the countryside, as well as in the coastal defense areas. Members of the newly formed leading body of the provincial military district have earnestly studied comrade Hu Yaobang's opening speech and the main objectives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for social and economic development. They are full of confidence in continued reforms and innovations. Political Commissar (Ye Dewang) and Commander Zhen Shen said: To promote the various tasks of the provincial military district, it is necessary to study the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and strive to become vanguards in reform and promoters of the four modernizations in order to achieve the party's grand objectives. Newly appointed Deputy Commander (Wang Tailan) and Deputy Political Commissar (Liao Boliang) said: The resignation of a large number of veteran comrades is an indication of the lofty character of communists, and a fine example for future generations. We must pay attention to making investigation and study in a realistic manner and doing our job well.

CSO: 4005/063

EAST REGION

ARMED POLICE FORCE TO POPULARIZE LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

SK210535 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] "The armed police forces should devote a period of 2 years to popularizing the legal knowledge among all cadres and fighters and should turn the armed police forces into a large school practicing the legal system." This statement was put forward at the recent legal system propaganda and education work conference held in Qingdao by the Chinese People's Armed Police Force. The conference implemented the guidelines of the national legal system propaganda and education work conference, and discussed and studied plans for popularizing legal knowledge among the armed police forces in 2 years. Attending the conference were comrades responsible for propaganda work of the main armed police forces of various provinces, cities, and autonomous regions. Gong Jie [7895 2638], head of the Political Department of the Headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, delivered a speech at the conference.

The conference pointed out that the armed police forces are an armed force carrying out public security tasks in accordance with the law. They are undertaking complicated and arduous duties and working on the forefront of enforcing and protecting the law. Popularizing legal knowledge and making the people consciously apprehend, apply, and observe the law are the urgent demands set forth in the new situation. In order to cope with the new situation and to better serve and submit to the overall situation of national economic construction, the armed police forces should popularize legal knowledge, conduct education in a down-to-earth manner, and study the law earlier and more thoroughly so that the broad masses of commanders and fighters will have better legal knowledge and will skillfully grasp the role of law as a weapon.

CSO: 4005/063

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

PLA HEROES--A report group on emulating PLA heroes, fostering ideals, and dedicating one's youth, which was jointly organized by the Shanghai Garrison's Political Department and the municipal CYL Committee, recently received an inscription from Defense Minister Zhang Aiping. Ba Zongtan and Ping Changxi, respectively commander and political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison, and (Huang Ruijin), secretary of the municipal CYL Committee, met with the report group on 29 September to congratulate its members on receiving the inscription. The report group consists of cadres from Shanghai, who had taken part in the fighting in Laoshan, their family members, and lecturers from the municipality. Since mid-June, the report group has given 126 report sessions in Shanghai, with a total audience of 260,000. Tape recordings of the report sessions have been circulated throughout the country. After hearing the tapes, Defense Minister Zhang Aiping wrote the inscription, which says: Intensify education in patriotism, safeguard the new China, and spread heroic deeds across the country. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 85 OW]

PAINTING EXHIBITION--An exhibition by (Xue Zhiyou) and (Chen Peiqiu), two noted Chinese painters of our time, was held at the provincial museum today. Wang Yuzhao, Yuan Zhen, Wang Guangyu, Lan Ganting, Zhao Baoxin, Su Hua, Wang Houhong, and other responsible persons of the provincial Party Committee, and provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial Government attended the opening. [Excerpt] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 85 OW]

CALIFORNIA OFFICIAL--Mayor Jiang Zemin met with Mrs March Fong Eu, secretary of state of California, and her husband, Mr Eu, at the Jinjiang Hotel last night. He had a friendly conversation with the guests. Mrs Eu presented a citation from the state government to Mayor Jiang in recognition of his efforts to strengthen the friendly ties between Shanghai and California. After the meeting, Mayor Jiang gave a banquet in honor of Mrs Eu and her party. The guests arrived in Shanghai 2 October. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Oct 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/063

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS COMMENDATION RALLY

HK300103 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] On the morning of 27 September, the Hunan Military District held a rally in the Huaihua Military Subdistrict to commend the meritorious units and individuals for bravely dealing with an emergency situation resulting from an explosion at the (Qiaodong) Fireworks Factory in Xupu County.

Jiang Jinliu, commander of the Hunan Military District, read the circular from the Guangzhou Military Region and the Hunan Military District awarding the meritorious units and individuals citations for merit. He called on all subordinate units and militiamen throughout the province to learn from them.

On the afternoon of 20 April this year, after some explosives blew up at the (Qiaodong) Fireworks Factory in Xupu County, (Ding Shaolu), political commissar of the county armed forces departments, immediately led nine cadres at the county level and 98 militiamen to work hard for a day and a night to remove 4 tons of explosives and several hundred boxes of firecrackers in an underground warehouse at the risk of their lives, thus preventing a still bigger explosion.

To commend their advanced deeds, the Guangzhou Military Region decided to award the Xupu County Armed Forces Department a citation for merit, collective second class, and (Ding Shaolu) a citation for merit, second class, and promote his wages by one grade. At the same time, the Hunan Military District, Huaihua Commissioner's Office, and Huaihua Military Subdistrict respectively awarded the primary militia company of (Matianping) Township a citation for merit, collective second class, and 39 meritorious members, including (Quanshi), an instructor of the primary militia company of (Matianping) Township, citations for merit and commendations.

CSO: 4005/35

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG SUPPORTS REFORM, BUILDING OF PLA UNITS

HK071550 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a circular on respecting and cherishing the army and vigorously supporting the reform and building of the army, CPC committees and governments at all levels and the masses in Guangdong Province have vigorously supported the PLA units to do well in the reform and building and have further strengthened unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

At the end of August, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government issued a circular on vigorously supporting the PLA units stationed in Guangdong to do well in the reform and building. All prefectures, cities, and counties have also respectively issued documents and held special meetings. In the light of their local practical situation, they have put forward specific demands. The papers, periodicals, and broadcasting and television stations of the province and all places have vigorously reported and publicized the meritorious service of the PLA units stationed in Guangdong in safeguarding and building the great south gate of our motherland and their deeds of unfolding the drive of joint army-people efforts to build socialist spiritual civilization, supporting the government, and cherishing the people so that the cadres and the masses have received lively and practical education in cherishing our country and supporting the army.

Responsible persons of the party and government in all places have visited, on their own initiative, PLA units stationed in their localities to understand the difficulties of the PLA units. They have helped the PLA units make arrangements for the latter's family members, children, and workers and solve the problems of land and sea traffic and of supplies of materials.

The government of the province and all locations have further done well in giving preferential treatment to the family members of martyrs and servicemen and making arrangements for the army cadres transferred to civilian work and for demobilized and retired soldiers. In accordance with the demands of the provincial government, all locations have generally increased the amount of money for the family members of martyrs and of compulsory servicemen by way of giving them preferential treatment. Provincial departments concerned have carried out suitable reform of the allocation of PLA cadres transferred to civilian work. In the circumstances permitted by the government, they have satisfied, as far as possible, the desires and demands of the cadres transferred to civilian work.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PLA CADRES ACCEPT PROCESS OF REORGANIZATION

HK231308 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Excerpts] When the leading cadres at the army and divisional levels of the Guangzhou Military Region who have taken part in the second stage of party rectification face the problem of leaving or remaining at their own posts, they have laid stress on party spirit and have not bargained. They have been content with leaving or remaining at their posts or with being promoted or demoted.

In this streamlining and reorganization, no matter whether these leading cadres at the army and divisional levels remain at or leave their posts, are transferred to civilian work, are demoted and employed, or step down to the second line, they have never given a thought to personal gain or loss and to remuneration and have obeyed the arrangements of their organizations. Several dozens of cadres at the divisional level who will be transferred to civilian work as decided, have been glad to obey the arrangements of the PLA units and the localities. They have taken the opportunity of their last period with the PLA units to carry out their duties to the best of their ability. A large number of cadres who have stepped down to the second line have maintained their enthusiasm as they had at their former posts and have continued to contribute toward the building of the PLA units.

CSO: 4005/064

CENTRAL--SOUTH REGION

HENAN MILITARY DISTRICT STUDIES CENTRAL DOCUMENTS FROM MEETINGS

HK270355 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Recently, cadres and fighters of the provincial military district organs and subordinate units seriously studied relevant documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the National Conference of Party Delegates. They are determined to take concrete actions to make contributions toward building and protecting the four modernizations.

Upon learning of the convention of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the National Conference of Party Delegates, the members of the provincial Military District CPC Committee, who were inspecting the work of grassroots, promptly made arrangements for study and supported the strategic decisions of the CPC Central Committee.

Zhan Jingwu, commander of the provincial military district, said: The resolution of the National Conference of Party Delegates on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on the partial reorganization of the central leadership are two major events which play an important role in the state and the party, as well as in the goal of attaining prosperity in the army. Being a comrade of the army, we must seriously study and implement the military structural reform and the work of streamlining and reorganization.

Cadres of the provincial military district headquarters and Political Department organs, who face the issue of whether to stay in the army or leave the army, seriously studied. Being deeply influenced by the noble deeds of the central leaders, they expressed that they would follow the arrangements made by the party.

CSO: 4005/064

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI REGULATIONS ON SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR ARMY FAMILIES

HK230531 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mnadarin 1130 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Excerpts] To suit the new situation in reform of the economic structure in rural areas, to really arrange for and take care of the livelihood of the family members of martyrs and armymen and disabled armymen, and to support the building of the army, the regional people's government has recently approved the provisional regulations on giving preferential treatment to the family members of martyrs and armymen and disabled armymen in the rural areas, which will be enforced throughout the region.

The regulations on preferential treatment provide that: After the implementation of the production responsibility system in the rural areas, whatever forms of the production responsibility system are implemented, it is necessary to continue to do well in giving preferential treatment to and taking care of the family members of martyrs and armymen and disabled armymen. Those who enjoy preferential treatment are the family members of martyrs and compulsory servicemen, disabled armymen, and demobilized soldiers who return to their hometowns and cannot take part in labor due to illness and who live in especially straitened circumstances. The criterion for enjoying preferential treatment is that the family members of compulsory servicemen who live in rural areas are generally given preferential treatment and that every year each household is issued preferential treatment money which is one-half to two-thirds the annual net income of a provincial laborer. The preferential treatment money for those who live in especially straitened circumstances can be suitably raised. After the family members of martyrs and disabled armymen draw the state regular allowance and the pension, if they are still living in straitened circumstances, they must be given preferential treatment so as to guarantee that their living standard is slightly higher than the living standard of the masses in the locality. Although the demobilized soldiers who return to their hometowns due to illness regularly draw a fixed allowance, if their living standard is still lower than the general living standard of the masses in the locality, they must be given preferential treatment. If a household has two or three compulsory servicemen, its preferential treatment money is calculated as for two or three households.

The provisional regulations on preferential treatment provide that: The assessment of preferential treatment is done in a unified way by the township or town people's government and is generally done at the beginning of the year. The

results of the assessment must be published among the masses. The certificates of preferential treatment must be issued to the households enjoying preferential treatment and the notices of preferential treatment must be mailed to PLA units. In conscription every year, it is essential to promptly do well in giving preferential treatment to new recruits. When the notices of enlistment are issued to the new recruits, the certificates of preferential treatment must be issued to the family members of the armymen. Regarding the preferential treatment money issued to a single compulsory serviceman, it is deposited with a credit cooperative by the township of town people's government. After the serviceman is demobilized, a lump sum will be issued to him so that he can set up home and start an undertaking.

The provisional regulations on preferential treatment also provide: A township or town can draw 5 percent of the total amount of the preferential treatment money raised to reward the family members of compulsory servicemen who render meritorious service and receive prizes during the year.

The provisional regulations on preferential treatment demand that: All city and county people's governments must strengthen leadership over preferential treatment work for the family members of martyrs and armymen. In coordination with one another, the civil affairs, armed forces, finance, and grain departments and other departments concerned must make concerted efforts to do preferential treatment work well.

CSO: 4005/064

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HOLDS JOURNALISM CONFERENCE ON PARTY CONFERENCE

HK280838 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Guangxi Regional Journalism and Reporting Work Meeting ended yesterday. The meeting demanded that comrades on the journalism front uphold the principle of party spirit in socialist journalism, deeply study, propagate, and implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and conscientiously act as good spokesmen for the party.

The 5-day conference was held in Nanning by the regional CPC Committee Propaganda Department. Some 160 people attended the meeting, including journalism cadres at all levels, and responsible persons from journalism units and the departments concerned in the region.

The participants studied documents of the National Conference and of Party Delegates recent instructions given by central leading comrades on journalism work; listened to an introduction to journalism reform in the GUANGXI RIBAO and radio and television broadcast departments in the region and speeches by responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee Propaganda Department; exchanged their experiences in journalistic and reporting work; and particularly studied the problem on how to strengthen journalism and reporting work, how to properly convey the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and to act as good spokesmen for the party.

The meeting held that to play the role as the party's spokesman, party committees at all levels must attach great importance to journalism work, effectively strengthen their leadership over the work, and skillfully use news reports to guide and promote their work.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Hou Depeng and (Zhong Jiazuo), standing committee members of the regional CPC Committee, delivered important speeches on building socialist spiritual civilization and properly doing propaganda and report work in accordance with the requirement of CPC committees so that all the participants can understand their future tasks and strengthen their confidence in carrying out journalism work.

CSO: 4005/35

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SHENZHEN TAKES MEASURE TO CORRECT ARBITRARY CHARGES

HK171456 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1336 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 16 Sep [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]--Shenzhen City has adopted measures against various types of arbitrary charges and fines.

In order to crack down on arbitrary charges and fines, the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government has issued unified measures, standards, and scopes concerning various charges and fines. Shenzhen City's Price Bureau will be in charge of examining and approving the various types of charges and fines. Shenzhen City's Finance Bureau will be responsible for printing bills to be used as receipts. Any measures which violate this regulation will be regarded as illegal activities of arbitrarily exacting charges and fines. Any unit or individual will then have the right to refuse to pay the charges and fines and will have the right to report such cases to the Price Bureau. The relevant department will deal seriously with such cases.

At a meeting, Liang Xiang, secretary of the Shenzhen Municipal CPC Committee, pointed out that some units look at foreign investors as "fair game" and have arbitrarily charged or excessively charged foreign investors under all sorts of pretexts. As a result, some investors become hesitant because of such practices. For example, a sanitary fee is collected by five departments at the same time: the three rectifications office, the epidemic prevention station, the management district, the street or neighborhood committee, and the environmental sanitation administrative office. Some schools even fine students who are late for school. These charges and fines have become the economic source of the various units which recklessly distribute money and materials to their staff. These practices have enabled a minority of people to make a big fortune and made the majority of people suffer. They have aroused the strong indignation of the broad masses.

CSO: 4005/35

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ADMINISTRATIVE STREAMLINING PROMOTES ECONOMIC REFORM

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 31, 5 Aug 85 pp 15-16

[Article by Zhang Shuchen [1728 6615 1820], Li Yeying [2621 2814 5391] and Liu Min [0491 2404]: "Streamline and Eliminate the Bulging of the Administration--A New Step in the Reform of the County Organs in Huarong County, Hunan Province"]

[Text] After having readjusted the leading bodies, Huarong County in Hunan has also taken a new step in administrative reform--streamlining the administration and eliminating excess staff. After an in-depth investigation, comrades in the Hunan Planning Committee praised them for their efficient administrative reform.

Administrative Reform is an Objective Requirement for the In-depth Development of the Reform of the Economic System

Huarong County is one of Hunan's trial areas of rural comprehensive reform. With the progressive development of the economic reform, the overall reform of the county party and government structure has become an important topic which has to be solved immediately. Last September, the county party committee, determined to get rid of the long-standing weakness of organizational overstaffing, began an overall and systematic reform of the county administrative structure.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, Huarong County has vigorously implemented the agricultural production responsibility system and there were already clues of the incompatibility between the incipient new economic system and the old administrative structure. In recent years, the old economic system has steadily disintegrated but the old administrative structure has expanded dangerously. The number of Huarong County administrative organs had increased from 75 in 1983 to 90 within a few short months in early 1984. This is 44 more than 1966 or 3.7 times that of 1953. The number of employees in the organs had increased to 1,206, 730 more than 1966 or 3.5 times that of 1953. All these had resulted in divisions, undefined duties and mutual wrangling, seriously promoting bureaucratism and hampering the development of the rural commodity economy.

Based on these facts, the cadres and the masses realize that the problems existing in Huarong County's economic work are closely related to the bulging of the administrative structure. They further understand that in

order to construct a vital and lively socialist economic system, they must reform those productive relationships and superstructures which are not suited to the development of the productive forces, and to reform the management structure and methods which are not compatible. As for the readjustment of the county leading bodies in early 1984, it was only the first step in administrative reform and Huarong County should continue to take the second step to further the reform.

Careful Organization and Arrangement is the Key to Success in Administrative Reform

Reform of the county organs is a very complex and systematic project, involving broad areas and there is strong resistance. We must fight with preparedness and confidence and we cannot be lax. In the 4 months from last September to December, while they were working on ideological preparedness, the Huarong County party committee had also done a lot of work in organizational preparedness. The comprehensive plan for organizational reform alone had been studied repeatedly and gone through many drafts. It was finally formulated early this year. It outlined four steps for its implementation: 1. To carry out on a large scale ideological mobilization and unify the understanding at every level; 2. To set up the first level organs and provide for the leading bodies; 3. To assign permanent personnel and provide for the staff; and 4. To define the job and duties, lay down the rules and set up the system. In setting up the organs, we have to eliminate and expand committees; in assigning duties, we have to insist on separating the duties of party and government enterprises without being restricted by the need to have counterpart organs at higher and lower levels and we should not develop "three-in-one" or "two-in-one" structures. Government departments should not run enterprises directly. We should strengthen and improve comprehensive economic departments as well as statistical and supervisory departments, streamline and retrench economic management departments and not develop administrative companies and "centers."

Among the current county organs, 11 of the original overlapping first level organs had been abolished, 9 organs with similar functions had been merged, 6 offices that could work together now do so, 7 organs that could be changed into second level organs had been down graded, and 8 with enough conditions to be transformed into economic organizations and independent auditing units no longer exist as state administrative organs. With 21 county organs eliminated, their number has been reduced to 69 and the number of assigned administrative personnel has been reduced to 645, cutting the original number by nearly one-half. The leading bodies has also become more capable, the number of people in the commission-run leading bodies has been reduced and their average age has dropped by 3 years to 41.5, forming a ladder shaped structure. The whole county administrative machinery has begun to operate smoothly so that the basic functions of leadership and organizing economic construction of the county party and government administrative organs can be better developed.

Strengthen Ideological Political Work and Strict Organizational Discipline
is a Reliable Guarantee of the Smooth Progress of Administrative Reform

Administrative reform has a strong policy nature, involving the advance, retreat, dismissal, retention, promotion and demotion of every cadre and ideological political work must keep pace with it closely. Last November, the county party committee stated clearly that the reduction in administrative personnel was not a rectification of cadres because in the first place, their cadres status was not removed and secondly, their wages were not reduced. Everyone would be properly provided for. Then, the county party committee also adopted the method of assigning responsibility so that individual chats were arranged, and level by level, individual by individual, ideological political work was carefully carried out. They educated the cadres about the party spirit and the need to take into consideration the whole situation; at the same time, they let the organization department record the cadres' views and specific difficulties and tried to solve them as much as possible. Based on this, they made 5 different arrangements for personnel who had been cut: first, old comrades who were 60 years old would retire and leave while those responsible persons in sections and bureaus who were advanced in age but had not yet reached the age of retirement would be transferred to the second line; second, basic levels in villages and towns were to be strengthened; third, the judicial organs were to be strengthened; fourth, some cadres were transferred to enterprise units and fifth, those under 40 years of age whose education was below junior high school level would leave their posts to study. Thus, everybody was satisfied and the reaction had been good.

During the reform, a few people demanded "official positions." To this, the county party committee publicly announced that whoever demanded "official favors" would get nothing; not only that, they would be severely criticized and the committee would not yield an inch. At the same time, it announced 6 disciplines to be obeyed strictly and stressed that party members must self-consciously accept the restrictions of party discipline. It stipulated that all personnel with newly assigned positions must report to work 3 days after the transfer order has been issued, those failing to report within 7 days would be criticized by name; those reporting after 15 days would be dealt with as if he had voluntarily left his position. Implementing this cadre assignment plan has resulted in everyone reporting to work within 5 days and the organizational work of the entire county is proceeding in an orderly fashion.

The administrative reform of Huarong County has initially achieved its expected goal and obtained good results. It is this reporter's understanding that from 1 April to 15 June of this year, there were only 7 county level meetings, 10 less than during the same period last year. Last year, there were more than 37 different kinds of priority bulletins; this year, there have been only 7 and generally, they did not exceed 1,000 words each. For lower levels, a system of inspection has been implemented: all work assigned by the county party committee and government must be completed within schedule and results reported to the higher levels; otherwise, responsibility for failure to do so would be affixed. For the higher

levels, a system of urging them to complete their tasks has been instituted: departments in charge must respond within schedule to problems which lower units have requested help in solving; if they did not respond within schedule, lower units could act according to the requests in the report and if something went wrong, the higher levels would be held responsible. Such past phenomena as "the documents shuffling back and forth, energy dissipating over wrangling, problems doing back and forth and time wasted over trivial disputes" have been greatly reduced.

In the past, leading responsible comrades of the county party and government used to "gather together during office hours, be attended by people while they walked and be reminded by others at meal times." During the first half of this year, they had finally freed themselves from the county level business and went deep into the rural and fishery areas of the more than 25 villages and towns and the county-run and village and town enterprises to investigate and study. They concentrated their energy on studying new conditions and problems, carrying out policy-making on a broad scale. Government economic management departments also no longer interfere with specific business activities; instead, their duties vis-a-vis the enterprises are to plan, guide, coordinate and serve. Basically, the enterprises have gotten rid of the problem of being managed and interfered from all sides and obtained autonomy in matters of personnel, finance, material, production, supply and sales, thereby strengthening their vigor and vitality.

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CSO: 4005/1366

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI REGIONAL FORUM ON CADRE VOCATIONAL STUDY CONCLUDES

HK070105 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The first regional forum of cadres of the standing committees of the people's congresses at the county, city, and city-administered district levels, a 13-day session held by the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, concluded on the morning of 27 September, Gan Ku, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, and committee Vice Chairman (Wang Jia) made speeches at the closing meeting of the forum.

Cadres participating in the forum studied the state constitution, the local organizational law, the election law, the nationality regional autonomy law, and other laws in a relatively systematic way. They also studied the documents of the CPC Central Committee relating to the strengthening of the work and formation of the People's Congress Standing Committees and had a thorough discussion on the nature, role, functions, powers, tasks of the local people's congress standing committees and the basic principles for carrying out their work in connection with the realities in their thought and work. Thus, they have deepened their understanding of the importance and necessity of setting up local people's congress standing committees, enhanced the sense of the legal system, and further fostered the idea of acting according to law.

The forum held: After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, people's congress standing committees at the local level were set up. This is a major reform move in the building of state apparatus on the basis of summing up the experience gained over the 3 decades following the founding of the PRC, in particular, the lessons learned from the Great Cultural Revolution. It is of great importance to a country which works hard for developing socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system, and building a socialist country which is highly democratic and civilized.

The forum urged the standing committees of people's congresses at various levels to conscientiously exercise the functions and powers given to them by the constitution and the local organizational law and to discuss and make decisions, based on their own actual conditions, on the major affairs under their jurisdiction in line with the central tasks of the party and the implementation and enforcement of the constitution and laws and in the light of the problems about which the people are concerned and which call for urgent solution. At the same time, it is necessary to proceed from safeguarding the fundamental interests

of the party and the people, the constitution, laws, decrees, policies, and administrative orders, and to be bold in exercising supervision over the work of the same-level people's governments, courts, and procuratorates according to law. At present, special attention must be paid to supervising the cases of violations of law, including illegal cases in the economic sphere. The departments concerned must be urged to handle the cases of violations of law according to law.

The forum also urged the standing committees of people's congresses at various levels to strengthen their own ideological, organizational, and professional work and to genuinely build local people's congress standing committees into authoritative local organs of state power.

CSO: 4005/064

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WUHAN HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HK230806 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] In an effort to cope with the reform of urban areas and to further strengthen the organization of regional political structures, the Standing Committee of the Wuhan Municipal People's Congress and the Wuhan Municipal Association of Social Sciences held a symposium on theories of local government organization.

The discussion focused on the issues of how the Standing Committee of the People's Congress will exercise its power of decision and how it will exercise its supervision of the regional government, the law court and the procurator's office and related subjects. Excerpts from a report in the journal POLITICS AND LAW follow:

It was agreed at the symposium that the leadership exercised by the Communist Party over state organs is a leadership of principles and policies. The Standing Committees of regional people's congresses, on the other hand, are to exercise their power relying on the leadership of the party. Compared with other state organs of the same level, the people's congress and its Standing Committee are the highest in status.

It was pointed out that the regional people's congress and its Standing Committee should be able to exercise real rather than nominal power of decision. However, the problem at present is that there is too little time for the Standing Committee to study and discuss important issues submitted by the regional government departments. Concern was also voiced that decisions of the Standing Committee are neglected by related government offices.

Supervision of the government, the law court and the procurator's office is the basic function of the Standing Committee. The assertion that "supervision is implied in rendering support" is not right and without legal foundation. But there are no regulations. Members of the Standing Committee in charge of daily routine complained that when the supervision is too close they are accused of abusing power, if too loose, the supervision becomes nominal. A systematic rationalization of the Standing Committee's working procedures is urgently needed.

The symposium agreed that as China was developing so rapidly, it was necessary to simplify the legal procedures required of the large municipalities under provincial jurisdiction like Wuhan and Guangzhou, to formulate and promulgate laws and regulations for their own regions.

The use of law to regulate the relationships of various sectors of development would help urban economic reform. This is compatible with the principle of simplifying administration, relaxing centralized power and increasing economic benefits.

The symposium agreed that support--economic, material, organizational and judicial--should be provided for the deputies of the people's congress so that they can perform their duties.

Moreover, as people's deputies hold permanent posts, they should have routine duties to perform. But the fact is, they only work during session of the people's congress. The issue of how they should structure their work on a regular basis still remains to be solved.

One person suggested that members of the Standing Committee should hold full time jobs and drop other concurrent duties. This would help them to perform their tasks and to accumulate experience. However, this view was opposed because it would mean enlarging the size of committee so that it would no longer operate efficiently.

It was also suggested that the committee set up an efficient office equipped with adequate staff.

The need to give people's deputies more opportunities to participate in government and political affairs was also discussed. It was suggested that there should be definite rules specifying the political and business qualifications of the deputies.

The legal system defining the operation of the Standing Committee still needs improvement. The contents and working procedures of some important jobs are still unclear. Therefore, it is suggested that a set of working regulations for regional people's congresses and their standing committees should be formulated.

CSO: 4000/14

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

CADRES COMMENDED--Guangzhou, 24 Sep (XINHUA)--In the aftermath of an explosion at a fireworks factory, 10 cadres of the Xupu County People's Armed Forces Department, who are waiting to be demobilized, boldly risked their lives to avert even bigger explosions. Not long ago, You Taizhong, commander, and Zhang Zhongxian, political commissar of Guangzhou Military Region, issued an order to confer Meritorious Service, Second Class, on the county people's armed forces department, and on Political Commissar Ding Shaolu. [By Reporter Lin Ning] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0920 GMT 24 Sep 85 OW]

CRIMINALS SENTENCED TO DEATH--This morning, Guangzhou intermediate people's court held a meeting at the city gymnasium on sentencing criminals. A large number of serious criminals, including willful murderer (Ye Jiangming), were sentenced to death, death penalty with a suspension of execution, life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment. After the sentences were passed, the criminals who were sentenced to death were taken to the execution ground and shot. (Ye Jiangming), who intentionally killed another person, was a bulldozer driver employed by the mechanical construction company under the provincial construction company. At a criticism and education session, he nursed a grievance against the leadership and plotted to kill other people. [Excerpt] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Services in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Sep 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/35

NORTH REGION

SECRETARIES ATTEND CONFERENCE ON BEIJING'S DEVELOPMENT

SK250655 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, stressed at the work conference on the study of the strategy for the development of the capital held on 9 September that it is necessary to give full play to the initiative of various quarters and formulate in a down-to-earth manner the "Overall Plan for the Strategy for the Development of the Capital." The conference was held by the municipal CPC Committee and government to work out plans for the study of the strategy for the development of the capital.

To conduct strategic study for the development of the capital is an important decision of far-reaching significance made by the municipal CPC Committee and government. In order to strengthen leadership over this work, the municipal CPC Committee and government established a leading group for the strategy for the development of the capital, with a subordinate department for the overall study headed by Chen Yuan, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee. From March this year, the overall study department started the preparatory work for the study of the development of the capital. It sent personnel to some provinces and municipalities of the country to study the experiences in formulating the development strategy, map out work plans for studying the development strategy, and designed the systems for the overall strategy and individual strategies. The study of the individual strategies has begun. Data for the background analysis of the capital's population, production structure, environment, water resources, energy, communications, economic results of telecommunications, consumption level and pattern, agriculture, industry, science and technology, and urban construction are being compiled. After heading the opinions of various sources, the form, content, and the tentative ideas on the outline of the structure of the overall plan were put forward for discussion by the entire municipality. This preparatory work has laid a solid foundation for formulating the strategy for the development of the capital.

The work task set forth for the entire municipality by the conference is to work out an overall plan for the strategy for the development of the capital which includes 10 individual strategies for industry, agriculture, the tertiary industry, foreign trade, overall economic work, science and technology, culture and education, urban and rural construction, society and systems and policies. Because this work is rather difficult, it takes some time to conduct study of

some major issues, in particular quantitative study. Two steps will be taken for the work. First, 1 year or so will be devoted to working out the rough outline of the individual strategies of the overall plan. Then, another 1 or 2 years will be used to further coordinate closely the achievements in qualitative study with those in quantitative study and to put forward a more scientific and specific "overall plan" to be used as a programmatic document for accelerating the capital's modernization. At present, conscientious work should be done for the study of individual strategies. In order to meet the need in the study of individual strategies, various districts, counties, bureaus and general companies should set forth the tentative ideas for the strategy of their own localities, departments, and trades in line with the requirements of the authoritative departments. These tentative ideas should break with the current situation of setting barriers between departments and regions, be based on the overall demands on the development of the capital, and include the plans for the development of the central units stationed in Beijing, and the departments and trades administered by districts and counties. Districts and counties should analyze and study the tentative strategic plans for their own areas and, in particular, make clear their strategic positions and the major functions they should perform in the development of the capital in order to decide on the major content of the long-term development plans of their own areas. In order to develop Beijing's advantage in intellectual sources and pool the wisdom of the masses to successfully formulate the overall plan for the strategy for the development of the capital, we should mobilize the masses extensively to conduct a large-scale discussion focusing on the strategic ideas.

Li Ximing and Chen Xitong, secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee, gave mobilization speeches on how to successfully work out the strategy for the development of the capital. Chen Yuan, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee, spoke to make arrangements for the specific works.

CSO: 4005/35

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN HOLDS 2D-STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

SK280832 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpts] At a meeting this morning, the responsible comrade of the Leading Group for Party Rectification under the municipal CPC Committee pointed out that the second-stage party rectification units, particularly leading cadres of these units, should consciously attend to party rectification work and solve practical problems in party rectification. The meeting was held in order to strengthen the leadership over second-stage party rectification work by the Leading Group for Party Rectification under the municipal CPC Committee. Attending the meeting were 350 people, including leading comrades in charge of party rectification work from all municipal departments, all district and county CPC Committees, and responsible persons of the party rectification offices.

Introducing the practices and experience for strengthening the leadership over the second-stage party rectification work were the party committee of the Electronics Industrial Bureau, the Hangu District CPC Committee, the First Light Industrial Bureau CPC Committee, and the Jinghai County CPC Committee.

Xiao Yuan, Wang Xudong, and Ji Zenghui, Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC Committee and members of the Leading Group for Party Rectification under the municipal CPC Committee, attended the meeting. Comrade Wang Xudong spoke at the meeting.

The meeting held that further strengthening leadership over the second-stage party rectification work is a matter of great importance for comprehensively fulfilling the party rectification task. Along with the development of party rectification work and with regard to the characteristics of a large number of units and people involved in second-stage party rectification work, the district and county CPC Committees should presently pay special attention to strengthening the leadership over the party rectification work among the second-stage party rectification units.

In accordance with the situation of how second-stage party rectification work is going, the meeting pointed out: Achieving education in party spirit and party discipline is a major factor of second-stage party rectification work. In line with the demands of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, the units that are conducting the education in party spirit and making comparison and examination should relay and implement the guidelines of the party's national conference of delegates, conscientiously study the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the conference, conscientiously study their own party rectification work, sum up experience, see where they lag behind, and further enhance the education in party spirit and party discipline.

The party rectification units that have finished or will soon finish party rectification work should link the regular ideological and political work with the consolidation of party rectification achievements, and put the regular activities of the party organization on a sound footing in order to regularize the education in party spirit.

The meeting pointed out that second-stage party rectification unit should conscientiously accomplish the work concerning organizational measures and registration of party members. First of all, they should conscientiously study the decision of the central authorities on party rectification and other relevant documents, including Document No 10 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, and fully understand the significance of conducting organizational measures and registration of party members. Second, they should analyze the conditions of party members and make good preparatory work. They should continue to enhance ideological work, particularly among the party members who fail to do their jobs well and party members with various problems. Third, they should persistently seek truth from facts, draw clear lines of demarcation in applying policies, and strictly grasp the requirements for party members.

CSO: 4005/35

NORTH REGION

SHANXI SECRETARY CALLS FOR STRONGER GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATIONS

HK231025 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 85 p 1

[Report by Xue Yanzhong [5641 1693 1813]: "Li Ligong Stresses that Party Organizations at All Levels Must Pay Attention to Strengthening the Building of Grassroots Organizations"]

[Text] At a provincial meeting to discuss the building of grassroots CPC organizations, which was held on 4 September, Li Ligong, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, urged that party organizations at all levels in this province attach great importance to strengthening the building of grassroots organizations so that the work of these organizations conforms to the demands of the new situation and really obeys and serves the party's general task and general target.

Comrade Li Ligong said that while reform of the economic structure is being carried out in depth, the party's work concerning grassroots organizations is faced with many new problems under the new situation. For example, after the system of the director (manager) assuming full responsibility has been adopted in factories and enterprises, how will party organizations carry out their work and give play to their supervisory role? After various forms of responsibility system have been adopted in the countryside, how will the grassroots organizations give play to their fighting role, and the party members their exemplary role, in implementing the party's policy of making the people rich and in developing commodity production? These are all new subjects for study and research. They are problems concerning both theory and practice.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great achievements have been made on all fronts in our province, thanks to the efforts of the more than 80,000 grassroots CPC organizations and the broad masses of party members. Practice shows that wherever the grassroots CPC organizations have played a good role and have strong fighting power, the economic development can be accelerated and the people's livelihood can be improved. In those places where there have been no great changes and development, there are usually some problems in the grassroots CPC organizations there. Of course, except for a small number of organizations, which are impure, weak, and lax, and have been seriously affected by unhealthy tendencies such as factionalism and taking advantage of one's power to seek private gains, most grassroots organizations just have some problems concerning ideological understanding and method of work.

Comrade Xiaoping said: Leadership means service. Since the Third Plenary Session, some rural party branch secretaries and party members have become better-off before other people. However, when they have become rich, they should not forget to help others. Thus, party organizations must do a good job in various fields such as organization, leadership, and service. It is an important task for rural party organizations to help the poor so that everyone can become better-off.

Come comrades working at grassroots say that when some leaders of higher level authorities came to the countryside, they "only pay attention to 10,000-yuan households, to the neglect of party branches." It is correct to pay attention to the 10,000-yuan households, but it is wrong if they fail to attach importance to party branches as well. Attaching importance to and giving play to the role of grassroots CPC organizations is an important guarantee for economic construction and reform.

Comrade Li Ligong stressed that strengthening the building of grassroots organizations is not only a matter for the organizational departments, but also a matter for the organizational departments, but also a matter for the whole party. Party committees at all levels in this province must grasp it. They must make a concrete analysis of the situation and problems of the grassroots organizations so that they can successfully carry out rectification in the field of organization, ideology, work style, and discipline, and concentrate their efforts on solving some major problems in the course of party rectification. They must, in accordance with the demand of the new situation, strengthen the leading groups, readjust and improve organizational setups and forms of activity, strengthen management and education among party members, adhere to the system of democratic centralism, and give full play to the fighting role of grassroots organizations and the exemplary role of party members, so as to promote the construction of the four socialist modernizations.

CSO: 4005/35

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS REPORT MEETING ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK260510 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The regional report meeting on dealing blows against economic crimes, sponsored by the Discipline Inspection Commission under the regional CPC Committee, concluded in Yakeshi City on 17 September. The meeting held that the emphasis of work in this regard should be placed on dealing blows against serious crimes in the drive to conduct reform of the economic system.

In the first half this year, the region continuously deepened the struggle against economic crimes under the leadership of party committees at all levels and cracked 531 cases of economic crimes. Of these cases 370 have been dealt with, from which the region has seized much illicit money and bribes worth more than 1 million yuan.

After earnestly analyzing the current situation in waging struggle against economic crimes and the characteristics of such crimes at the meeting, the participating comrades pointed out: Along with further enlivening the economy in both the urban and rural areas and increasing economic activities on a large scale, cases of economic crimes relatively have tended to increase. Criminals who have taken advantage of conducting reforms have seriously interfered with the smooth progress in conducting reforms of the economic system. Therefore, party committees at all levels should be perfectly clear about the new characteristics of economic crimes and strengthen their leadership over this struggle in a down-to-earth manner. Efforts should be made to place the emphasis of the struggle on dealing blows to serious crimes hindering the drive to conduct reforms of the economic system, and particularly to strictly investigate and deal with the serious economic crimes of engaging in smuggling and trafficking in contraband goods, embezzling public funds and receiving bribes, engaging in speculation and obtaining money by fraud, illegally hiking prices, indulging in tax evasion, and stealing state or collective property. Continuous efforts should be made to deepen the struggle against economic crimes.

The meeting urged localities throughout the region to integrate the struggle against economic crimes with the work of correcting party style, consolidating the leading bodies and enterprises, and of conducting education on combating corrosive influences. Efforts should be made to enhance education on party style, ideals, discipline, and morality in order to fundamentally plug loopholes, to do a good job in guarding against possible trouble, and to ensure smooth progress in conducting reforms.

CSO: 4005/35

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

CPC CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES HAILED--At the 26th (Enalrged) Standing Committee meeting of the municipal CPPCC Committee on 20 September, members warmly celebrated the successful convention of the National Conference of CPC delegates, freely talked of the great significance of the "draft proposals" on working out the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" by the CPC Central Committee, and held that the draft proposals have expressed the wish of the people of the whole nation for being united and working hard to working out another great plan. Member Sui Jingyi said: It is wise and correct that the guiding principle of the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" focuses on placing the improvement of quality and efficiency in an extremely prominent position and on correctly handling the relations between quality and quantity and between efficiency and speed. In their speeches, members urged to being united, working hard, and making suggestions for fulfilling the targets set in the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee. Guan Shixiong, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen Gao Ge, Su Congzhou, Deng Jixing, Xia Xiang, Li Chen, Wu Baosan, and Gan Ying. [Excerpts] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4005/35

NORTHEAST REGION

QIQIHAR CITY ABOLISHES TEMPORARY ORGANS

SK200553 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Recently, the Qiqihar City CPC Committee and Government have consolidated and streamlined temporary and nominal organs directly under its control. It has abolished 50 temporary and nominal organs and retained the names of 46 nominal organs to the public. The work of these organs will be undertaken by the relevant departments.

In the past, this city had 101 temporary and nominal leading groups, commissions, and offices of various descriptions. On 25 July, the city CPC Committee and Government declared the abolishment of 50 temporary and nominal organs including the Party Membership Dues Management Committee of the city CPC Committee and the city financial and trade leading group. The leftover work of these organs will be undertaken by the relevant competent departments. The four temporary organs such as the party rectification general office of the city CPC Committee, and the city industrial general survey leading group which have not yet finished their work tasks will be retained for the moment. They will be abolished after they have completed their tasks. Furthermore, this city has retained to the public the names of 46 nominal organs which involve many spheres of work and which cannot exercise their functions and powers independently, such as the cadre education leading group under the city CPC Committee. Their routine work will be undertaken by the relevant departments.

In addition, the city CPC Committee and Government have formulated specific measures to strictly restrict the establishment of temporary and nominal organs. In the future, no temporary and nominal organs will be established to handle temporary tasks which can be undertaken by the responsible departments. The responsible leading comrades of the city CPC Committee and Government may hold various forms of office meetings to solve problems which need the coordinated efforts of other sectors.

CSO: 4005/062

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN HOLDS REPORT MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK200503 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] The group for guiding party rectification work under the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on 17-18 September to report on party rectification work with the participation of responsible comrades of all prefectural, city, and autonomous prefectural CPC Committees, party rectification offices, and some county CPC Committees in Changchun.

The meeting conscientiously discussed the issues on stopping the practice of seeking uniformity in conducting party rectification, on persisting in high standards of party rectification, and on further conducting the party rectification work thoroughly. The Siping City and Jitai County CPC Committees introduced their experiences at the meeting. Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and (Fu Xinlin), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organizational Department under the provincial CPC Committee, delivered speeches at the meeting.

The meeting held: Since the provincial party rectification work meeting held in August, all cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and counties [words indistinct], and have made new progress in strengthening education on party spirit for party members, investigating and handling major and appalling cases, correcting unhealthy practices, and sorting out "three types of persons." However, a problem concerning seeking uniformity in conducting party rectification work still exists in some party rectification units.

In order to further achieve the party rectification work at the prefectural and city level and to lay a good foundation for grassroots units to conduct party rectification next year, the provincial CPC Committee called on all city, prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and county CPC Committees, and in particular, the units that failed to eliminate the practice of seeking uniformity in conducting party rectification, to resolutely eliminate the idea of only trying to pass the party rectification work without trying to achieve the work in high standards, to make up their mind to thoroughly investigate and find out existing problems, and to resolutely make corrections in the course of party rectification. Principal leaders of these units should concentrate their energies on attending to making corrections in the course of rectification, engage in less idle talks and do more solid deeds, and handle individually the cases of unhealthy practices which were found out in the past. At present,

we should pay special attention to firmly investigating and handling major and appalling cases. Small and medium-sized enterprises and townships and towns that have not started party rectification work should make corrections and carry out party rectification in accordance with the principle of correcting mistakes before carrying out party rectification. Townships and towns should focus on solving the problems of apportioning expenses, collecting funds and charges, and imposing fines at random, and the problems concerning reducing peasants' unreasonable burden.

The meeting also called on all localities to persist in both party rectification and the disaster relief work and to examine the party rectification work with the achievements made in the disaster relief work, in order to score successes in party rectification and the antidisaster and self-salvation work.

CSO: 4005/062

NORTHEAST REGION

GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON RESETTLING TRANSFERRED SOLDIERS

SK200531 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] At the provincial conference on resettling the military cadres transferred to civilian work, which was held today, Governor Hou Jie said: In the coming 2 to 3 years, our province is projected to receive more than 10,000 cadres transferred from military to civilian work, and thus the task on resettling them is relatively arduous. Party and government organs at all levels should grasp this work conscientiously and seriously.

This year, the state distributed to the province more than 2,600 cadres who were transferred from military to civilian work, and these cadres have mainly been resettled in the grassroots units such as commercial and service units, the collective-owned units, and town- and township-run enterprises in rural areas. When political, legal, banking, insurance, and tax departments increase their staff, cadres transferred from military to civilian work should be selected and employed on a priority basis. The conference demanded that those cadres who have been transferred from military to civilian work and who have specialized skills should be distributed to the possible extent to the units suited to their special training or speciality. All localities should also strengthen the training of cadres transferred from military to civilian work, and rapidly solve their housing problems. Efforts should be made to enable the spouses of such cadres to be transferred together with them.

At today's conference, Governor Hou Jie said: Being transferred from military to civilian work is a turning point in the life of military cadres. Such cadres will probably have many complaints about their resettled jobs and remuneration. This is very natural. We should do the propaganda work well, and encourage such cadres to conscientiously submit themselves to the overall situation. At the same time, we should think about the interests of such cadres, and do our best to create favorable conditions for them in their jobs and livelihood.

CSO: 4005/062

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG DEVELOPMENTS IN SECONDARY SPECIALIZED EDUCATION

SK010407 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, our province has made rapid developments in secondary specialized education and vocational technical education, and provided the state with large numbers of workers with technical specialities. Over the past few years, our province has readjusted the secondary educational structure and focused the investments on expanding the enrollment in vocational schools and the scope of running these schools in order to increase from 5 percent to 15 percent the proportion of vocational technical middle schools in regular middle schools. The province has successively provided the society with 100,000 skilled workers with technical specialities. A situation in which our province's secondary specialized education meets the demands of the economic development has basically been formed.

At present, our province has 73 secondary specialized schools of various categories. The teachers' strength and the teaching facilities of these specialized schools continue to be reinforced. The enrollment in these schools increased from some 23,000 students in 1980 to over 30,000 students. Some 13,085 students are enrolled at these schools every year. Over the past few years, these schools have successively provided the province with more than 34,000 talented persons of various specialities.

CSO: 4005/062

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING SECRETARY VISITS SCHOOL TEACHERS 9 SEP

SK260530 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 September, Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, paid a special visit and extended festive greetings to teaching and administrative staffs who are greeting the first Teachers' Day of the new China at the No 40 Shenyang City Middle School, the Ningshan Road Primary School, the Taishan Road Primary School, and the Shenyang Teachers College.

Comrade Li Guixian cordially shook hands with Comrade Ding Yan, a teacher in charge of the third-grade class in front of a classroom of the No 40 Shenyang City Middle School. He said: "Today I visit you as a parent of students. As a teacher in charge of a class, you have been working hard. The progress made by the students has been cemented with your painstaking labor. As a parent of students, I express many thanks to you." Comrade Li Guixian visited teachers at teachers' offices at the Ningshan Road Primary School and the Taishan Road Primary School. He told the teachers that primary school teachers undertake the most important, painstaking, and glorious job. The whole society should form a fine practice of respecting teachers, in particular, the primary and middle school teachers. At the Shenyang Teachers College, Comrade Li Guixian cordially talked with college leaders and teachers and asked them about the teaching situation and the long-range development of the college. Accompanying Li Guixian to visit these schools were Li Zemin, deputy secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, and comrades of the provincial and city departments concerned.

CSO: 4005/062

NORTHEAST REGION

CPPCC MEETING SUPPORTS LEADING ORGAN READJUSTMENT

SK250703 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] At this morning's enlarged meeting of chairman and vice chairmen, of the provincial CPPCC Committee, participating leading comrades spoke animatedly on the important significance of the succession of the old cadres by the new in the three leading organs of the CPC Central Committee, praised the noble character, sterling integrity, and broad vision of the veteran comrades who stepped down voluntarily, gave wholehearted support to the admission to the central leading organs of the new comrades who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life, spoke highly of the suggestions on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and were determined to do a still better job and contribute their efforts to fulfill the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, promote the progress of the four modernizations and achieve the reunification of the motherland.

Comrade Zhang Fengqi spoke at the meeting: The National Conference of CPC Delegates was a conference of important historical significance. The succession to the old cadres by the new enables our party to have successors to carry on its cause. The readjusted central leading organs are compatible with the national conditions of China and with the needs of the four modernizations. They are able to guarantee the continuity of the policies of our party. We warmly support them.

Comrade Jin Minghan said: The CPC Central Committee has smoothly replaced the old cadres by the new and solved the problem of life tenure in reforming the cadre system. This has a far-reaching significance in the history of our party and an important influence.

He said: The situation is developing very rapidly at present. Only through diligent study can we catch up with the situation. He pledged to conscientiously study the important speeches of the central leading comrades and have a thorough understanding of the guidelines and essence of the conference.

The participating comrades also spoke on their understanding of the suggestions on the Seventh 5-Year Plan is in conformity with the national conditions and has the Chinese socialist characteristics. Our various democratic parties and nonparty personages should cooperate with the CPC and fight in unison to fulfill the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Comrades Guan Mengjue, Geng Yuelun, Cai Qiyun, and Lu Shiqian also spoke at the meeting.

NORTHEAST REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING HOLDS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

SK200529 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT
19 Sep 85

[Text] From 18 September, the 16th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress continued to hold group discussions on Vice Governor Zhu Jiazhen's report concerning the current provincial economic situation and the arrangements for the work in the coming several months. Members participating in the group discussions have made speeches focusing on the issue of combating and tiding over disasters. They spoke highly of the decisive victory won by the province's soldiers and civilians in combating floods and doing rescue and relief work. They stressed the necessity to adopt effective measures to actually help the people in disaster areas solve their practical problems in production and livelihood, restore their production, and rebuild their homeland.

Vice Chairman Cui Ronghan said: At present, the morale of the people in disaster areas is stable. This is mainly because of the implementation of the central authorities' policies on encouraging the people to become prosperous over the past several years, which has resulted in the more income and good financial [word indistinct] of peasants. The vast number of the masses are confident in conquering disasters. The key is that leaders at all levels should attend to the organizational work, actually send relief to disaster areas, and organize and help the people in disaster areas to restore their production and rebuild their homeland as soon as possible.

(Yang Renkai), member of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, said: Disasters have brought some difficulties to the livelihood of the people all over the province, the people in disaster areas in particular. Making good arrangements for the food markets is a conspicuous task. We should vigorously organize the supply of goods, give play to the predominant role of the state commerce, strengthen the market management, deal blows to the shopkeepers' strike and fraudulence, and check price hikes.

(Gao Guangyu), member of the provincial People's Congress standing Committee, said: The masses have many complaints about the sharp price increases of vegetables. People's Governments should pay high attention to this situation, and adopt effective measures to solve this problem. In particular, efforts should be made to make good arrangements for the purchasing and supply of autumn vegetables as early as possible.

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

NEW MAN NATIONALITY TOWNSHIP--The (Sanjiazi) Man nationality township was established in Hunchun County yesterday. The township has 2,938 people of Man nationality, accounting for 28.6 percent of the township's population. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

CONSCRIPTION WORK--This year our province's conscription work will be conducted from 1 October to 20 November. Targets for conscription this year will be male youths ages from 18 to 20. In urban areas, youths who graduated from senior middle schools this year or last year will be recruited; and in rural areas, youths who graduated from junior middle schools and who have a relatively ample labor force in their families will be called up. A few counties and cities may enlist a few young workers who graduated from senior middle schools from among enterprises and establishments. Graduates of senior middle schools at the age of 17 may also be enlisted on condition that they volunteer to join the army. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Sep 85 SK]

HEILONGJIANG HIGHER EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENTS--During the implementation period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, our province has achieved greater development in higher education undertakings. The province has had 59,000 college graduates, surpassing the figure of the implementation period of the Fifth 5-Year Plan by 100 percent. During the period, the province had plans to newly establish 8 higher educational institutions, but instead, established 12 institutions with 42 new specialized departments. At present, our province has 40 general higher educational institutions, of which, 16 institutions have opened classes offering master degrees, accommodating 3,500 graduate students, a more than 700 percent increase over the figure of 1980. Students enrolled at general and junior colleges has reached 61,400 persons, a 40 percent increase over the figure of 1980 and a 30 percent increase over the target set forth by the Sixth 5-Year Plan. At present, the college student number per 10,000 population in the province is 19 persons, a 6-person increase over the figure of 1980, being ranked the 8th in the country. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Oct 85 SK]

CALIGRAPHIC EXHIBITION--The Shenyang Military Region held a calligraphic and painting exhibition of veteran Red Army soldiers and a flower and plant exhibition of retired veteran cadres to mark the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. An award ceremony was held for the winners at the Bayi Theater on

2 October. Liu Jingsong, commander of the military region; Liu Zhenkua, political commissar; and (Song Keda), deputy political commissar; and other leading comrades, attended the award ceremony, and presented prizes to the winners. Leading comrades including Liu Jingsong and Liu Zhenhua, spoke at the award ceremony. They encouraged the retired veteran comrades to actively carry out calligraphic, painting, flower and plant, and other physically and mentally healthy cultural activities. They expressed hope for them to enjoy a peaceful and long life and health in their remaining years and to contribute to building the spiritual civilizations. [Excerpts] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Oct 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/162

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

WANG ZHEN, WANG ENMAO UNVEIL PLA BRONZE STATUE IN URUMQI

HK070135 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] A solemn ceremony to unveil a PLA bronze statue was held at (Jijin) Park outside the northern gate of Urumqi this morning to mark the march of the PLA into Xinjiang. The head of the central delegation, Wang Zhen, and its deputy heads Tian Jiyun, Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin, Bao Erhan, (Zhong Wenyuan), (Xu Xin), Wang Guoquan, (Yan Ding) and Chen Xin, as well as the responsible comrades of the autonomous regional party, government, and army organizations, and of Urumqi, including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, Janabil, (Liu Haixin), (Chen Guangcai), Li Shoushan, and Ismail Maikeshuti, attended the unveiling ceremony.

Xinjiang was peacefully liberated on 25 September 1949. The PLA units led by General (Chen Geng) entered and garrisoned Urumqi on 20 October, opening a new page in the history of the liberation of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. In the past 3 years, the commanders and soldiers of the PLA units stationed in Xinjiang have been closely united with the people of all nationalities as members of one family in the common struggle and have made outstanding contributions to the defense and building of the border region. They enjoy the love, esteem, and praise of the people of all nationalities. To remember and commemorate the immortal contributions of the PLA, the Urumqi City CPC Committee and people's government erected the PLA bronze statue on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

The PLA bronze statue is 15 meters high. It consists of three components: a granite pedestal, a marble tablet, and a PLA bronze statue. The eastern and western sides of the tablet were inscribed with the hand written words of Comrades Wang Zhen and Wang Enmao. The inscription by Wan Zhen read: In memory of the PLA's march into Xinjiang. The inscription by Wang Enmao read: The march of the PLA into Xinjiang opened a new historical period in the liberation of the people of all nationalities in Xijiang. The northern and southern sides of the tablet were inscribed with a record of events in both the Uygur and Chinese languages.

Amid majestic martial music, Wang Zhen, head of the central delegation; Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee; and Ismail Amat, chairman of the regional people's government, unveiled the PLA bronze statue. Young

pioneers also adorned the statue with flowers. Later, the members of the central delegation and leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army organizations, as well as some veteran comrades from other provinces and regions who had been invited to take part in the activities to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region, viewed the bronze statue.

CSO: 4005/070

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHANGDU MR AIR FORCE REVIEWS CPC CONFERENCE

HK041049 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the air force under the Chengdu Military Region held an enlarged meeting from 24 to 26 September. Inspired by the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the participants in the enlarged meeting conscientiously studied the speeches delivered by Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Li Xiannian at the conference of party delegates. Through the meeting, the leading cadres at and above the regimental level, who are faced with new circumstances and problems emerging since the founding of the Chengdu Military Region Air Force, have acquired a clearer understanding of the direction for the streamlining and reorganizing of the army, and thus have managed to reach a unity of action and have heightened their morale. They are determined to do their best to make a good beginning of the history of the Chengdu Military Region Air Force.

The leading cadres participating in the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of the Chengdu Military Region Air Force concentrated their attention on four aspects in studying the four speeches in light of the actual situation:

1. It is necessary to follow the good example of those old comrades who have taken the lead in withdrawing from their posts and to make a correct decision in the choice of going or staying in the process of streamlining and reorganizing the army.
2. It is necessary to achieve a solid unity in terms of ideological understanding and feelings.
3. CPC members are required to take the lead at all times in improving party style.
4. In order to make a good beginning of the history of the Chengdu Military Region Air Force, the members of the air force must unite and work hard.

CSO: 4005/070

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

QINGHAI MD CONDUCTS RECTIFICATION, STREAMLINING

HK070905 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The second group of units conducting the second stage of party rectification in the Qinghai Military District has strengthened education among party members in taking the overall situation into account and cherishing revolutionary ideals, thus promoting reorganization and streamlining of the army.

After conducting the second stage of party rectification in the provincial Military District, the second group of units have been charged with the arduous task of reforming the army structure and reorganizing and streamlining the armed forces. Both cadres and soldiers have been in an anxious state of mind. In view of this, all units conducting party rectification have strengthened ideological and political work and educated party members to take the overall situation into consideration and to raise their consciousness in observing discipline, thus ensuring smooth progress in reorganizing and streamlining the army.

All units conducting party rectification in the provincial Military District have recently spent some time conducting education among party members in communist ideals, thus fundamentally raising the consciousness of the party members in submitting themselves to the overall situation of army reorganization and streamlining.

CSO: 4005/070

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

QINGHAI BEGINS WINTER RECRUITMENT FOR PLA

HK040845 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] In connection with the 1985 winter recruitment order of the Central Military Commission of the State Council, the province will begin its recruitment work on 5 October and will conclude the work on 5 November.

The targets and scope of this year's recruitment are rural youths whose families' labor force is comparatively abundant and who have an educational background at or above junior secondary school level. For youths of minority nationalities who live in densely populated areas and remote areas, we may recruit them as we see fit irrespective of their educational background. In addition, the senior secondary school graduates of 1984 and 1985 who live in the cities and young workers in mines, factories, enterprises, and institutes who have an educational background at or above the senior secondary school level, may apply for recruitment.

Age of recruits are to be from 18 to 20 years old in 1985. The 17-year old students graduating from senior secondary schools may also apply of their own accord.

The provincial government and the provincial Military District called on all young people of the province who are old enough to join the army to model themselves on the heroes of the battles of fighting back against the Vietnamese on the Sino-Vietnamese border. They should carry forward the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, and consciously integrate their ideals with the requirements of revolution and the safety of the motherland. They should establish the thinking of joining the army for the sake of protecting the motherland, enthusiastically join the army, and make contributions for safeguarding and building the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/070

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

QIZHOU MAKES ARRANGEMENT FOR DEMOBILIZED ARMY CADRES

HK070931 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The conference on making arrangements for the army cadres transferred to civilian work in our province concluded on 28 September. This conference conveyed the spirit of the national conference on making arrangements for the army cadres transferred to civilian work, summed up the experiences of our province in making arrangements last year, and made arrangements for this year.

The conference pointed out: Over recent years, the army has firmly grasped the training of qualified personnel competent in both military and civilian services. The political quality, cultural level, and professional and technological standards of army cadres and fighters have been markedly enhanced. The cadres transferred to civilian work this year are generally young and cultured. The majority of them held leadership posts at all levels. Many of them were technological cadres in the army. These comrades contributed toward safeguarding our motherland and the four modernizations. In accordance with the needs of the revolutionary work, they will be transferred to local work. Making proper arrangements for the army cadres transferred to civilian work means that not only are we responsible for them individually but also for the revolutionary cause. As they then warmly saw them off to join the army, CPC committees at all levels must now warmly welcome them to be transferred to local work. It is necessary to make good and proper arrangements for work for the family members and children of these cadres who are being transferred to civilian work, for schooling for their children, and for their housing.

CSO: 4005/070

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BORDER DEFENSE TROOPS COMFORTED--According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report: While people were having family reunions, eating mooncakes, and enjoying looking at the full moon on the evening of the Mid-Autumn Festival, several hundred cadres and fighters of a PLA border defense unit on a march stopped over in Yunnan Province's Kaiyuan County and were resting overnight in their motor vehicles which were parked alongside the street. After learning of the troops' presence, local people voluntarily came to cheer them and give them such presents as mooncakes, apples, and bananas. An old woman and her grandson walked a long distance to deliver mooncakes to the fighters. She told the fighters: Since you are away from your parents, please don't hesitate to let me know if there is anything I can do for you. Luo Jie, Luo Huifang, and Luo Huiping, three sisters attending the Kaiyuan Middle School No 5, gave the fighters some mooncakes, boiled water, and cooked peanuts. When the fighters went to their house to thank them, they said that the gift was a token of their regard. Moved by the people's profound sentiment of friendship, the cadres and fighters pledged to repay the people's kindness with deeds. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 3 Oct 85 OW]

YUNNAN MINORITY-NATIONALITY FIGHTERS--The number of minority-nationality fighters in a certain PLA border defense unit in Yunnan Province has quickly increased. According to recent statistics, of over 300 minority-nationality fighters in this PLA unit, 234 have successively rendered meritorious service and been rewarded, 83 have joined the CPC, and 146 have joined the CYL. These fighters belong respectively to 18 minority nationalities, including the Hui, Wa, Tibetan, Bai, Miao, Dai, Yi, and Lisu nationalities. The majority of them come from distant mountainous areas and their cultural level was not high. Due to language barriers, they encountered many difficulties in both work and study. However, as the leading comrades of the PLA unit have shown concern and conducted education for them, these fighters have pressed forward in the face of difficulties and have studied humbly and hard. After working hard for a short period of time, they have quickly become relatively outstanding soldiers. [Summary] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Oct 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/070

TAIWAN

TAIWAN PREMIER ON U.S. TIES, LOCAL ELECTIONS

OW201225 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Taipei, Sep 20 (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa said today the Republic of China's relations with the United States have "steadily expanded" despite the rupture of diplomatic ties 6 years ago.

"The political, economic, trading, cultural and technological interflow between our two nations has been very intensive," Yu said in his oral administrative report to the legislative Yuan.

Taipei has also strengthened its ties with other friendly countries, he added.

Premier Yu's lengthy report is excerpted as follows: "In addition to hardening our vigilance against the Chinese communist united front tactics, we must establish a truly independent, self-sufficient defense force to not only fully safeguard our country, but to do our share in assuring the peace and security of the community of western Pacific nations....

"Based closely on the actual situation of the Chinese communists and of their united front campaigns against us, we will intensify both our offensive and defensive preparedness, augment our combat effectiveness, advance the capabilities of our defense-related science and technology, and carry political warfare to the enemy....

"The forthcoming elections for public office in late 1985 and early 1986--for provincial assemblymen, councilmen of special municipalities, magistrates, mayors of county-level cities, etc.--involve important administrative efforts, repeated every 4 years. We will conduct these elections in a fair, impartial, and open manner, and will actively prevent the involvement of illegal funds and of violence.

"I hope that all my fellow countrymen will exercise their right to vote and elect talented and virtuous people, continuing an example of progress in the vital development of constitutional democracy."

"Within an export-spurred economy, it is inevitable that many individual industries will experience difficulties in times of export decline. This government, to meet the current situation, is acting to lower tariffs, to facilitate

business loans, and to provide tax benefits for investment in order to reduce industrial costs and strengthen financial positions. It is also reviewing and updating relevant statutes, regulations, and administrative strictures in order to improve the overall investment environment.

"Moreover, the government has gathered scholars, government and private specialists, and leaders of industry in a new 'economic revitalization committee.' Pooling their wisdom and experience, they are offering various improvement suggestions and development options for new government actions.

"Basically, government policy is, for the time being, to assist affected industries to cope with current difficulties. Long-range goals will continue to be: the realization of economic program of liberalization and internationalization; promotion of high-techintensive industries; upgrading conventional industries to achieve improved productivity; revision of the agricultural structure to boost farm income; and modernization of service industries to stimulate the overall functioning of the economy and to make use of the labor force to its full potential.

"Beginning this year, our efforts at the several levels of education are being directed: "For our 9-year compulsory public education system--to balanced development in the moral, academic, physical, team spirit, and aesthetic aspects of education;

"For high school education--to upgrading high school educational standards in regard to preparation for higher education;

"For vocational education--to the training of specialists to meet our national development and social services requirements;

"For higher education--to expanding the quality focus of higher education to cultivate both leadership personnel and academic talent."

CSO: 4000/060

TAIWAN

PRIME MINISTER REAFFIRMS DEMOCRATIC COMMITMENT

OW201419 Taipei CNA in English 1345 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Taipei, Sep 20 (CNA)--The Republic of China [ROC] will never abandon its basic foreign policy and remain forever in the international democratic camp, no matter what adversities the national confronts, Premier Yu Kuo-hwa said Friday.

Yu said in his oral administrative report to the opening meeting of the 76th legislative Yuan session Friday that this nation will not cease "our endeavors to achieve consolidation of free world efforts against communism."

"Moreover, we will continue to develop our foreign relations, participate in international affairs with sincerity and dignity, and perform as perfectly as possible our due share of duties as a member of the international community," he said.

Under the turbulent world situation and rising trade protectionism of advanced countries in recent years, Yu pointed out, the importance of the Asia-Pacific region in international politics and economics has been consistently increasing.

He said, however, the growing ambition of the Soviet Union and the Chinese communists is bringing new tension to the region. The Republic of China's national bastion here is sited right on the pivotal point between Northeast and Southeast Asia.

"On the basis both of our military capabilities and economic strength, we are constructively sharing in the defense of the area's security," the premier affirmed.

Since the early part of this year, Yu recalled, the ROC Government and people have striven hard to promote a "total diplomacy" and have achieved concrete progress.

The ROC-U.S. relations in various fields have steadily expanded on a basis of trust and understanding as well as reciprocity, he said. Contacts with European nations have been increasing. Last July, a European council resolution urged all EEC members to intensify their economic-trade exchanges with this nation, he said.

Cooperative relations with friendly nations in Asia, Africa and Central and South America have always been close, Yu said. Ranking Republic of China Government officials have often exchanged visits with their counterparts in South Africa and Central and South America, he continued.

The successful international publicity of progress in this country has helped foreign friends understand that the Republic of China is the true China, a real friend of the free world, he said.

CSO: 4000/060

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

TAIPEI MAYOR VISITS LATIN AMERICA--Taipei, Sep 20 (CNA)--Taipei Mayor Hsu Shui-teh left for Brazil Friday to attend the 27th World Congress of the International Union of Local Authorities to be held September 22-26 in Rio de Janeiro. Hsu will also visit Taipei's sister cities in Latin America, including Asuncion, San Jose and Santo Domingo. Other members of the Chinese delegation include Tainan County Magistrate Yang Pao-fa; Chu Peh-chun, director of the Civil Affairs Department of the Interior Ministry; and Lu Ho-ching, mayor of Chungli City. The group is scheduled to return on October 3.
[Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0949 GMT 20 Sep 85 OW]

MINISTRY APPROVES FOREIGN INVESTMENT PLANS--Taipei, Sep 26 (CNA)--The Investment Commission of the Economics Ministry Wednesday approved the plan of Asahi Glass Co of Japan to invest U.S. \$10 million to produce cathode ray tube glass envelopes in Taiwan. The commission also approved General Electric Company's plan to increase its investment by U.S. \$90,000 to produce more radio equipment in Taiwan. It also approved the respective applications of Sanyo Electric Industries Co of Japan to produce video tape recorders and a French company to set up French fast food chain stores in Taiwan. An official of the commission said that an application by Philips, of Holland was shelved for time being because the Dutch company's application is inconsistent with the law governing foreign investment in this country. The company wants to purchase goods from the export processing zones in Taiwan and set up a distribution center here. However, the official said that Phillips's application will be reconsidered at a special meeting. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0935 GMT 26 Sep 85 OW]

ENVOY EXPECTS CONTINUED RELATIONS--Taipei, Sep 21 (CNA)--The friendly relations between Saudi Arabia and the Republic of China will continue growing, As'ad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zuhayr, the Saudi Arabian ambassador to the Republic of China, said Saturday in a speech marking his country's national day, which falls on September 23. The cordial relations between the two nations, the ambassador said, has been based on mutual understanding and cooperation. Al-Zuhair also lauded the progress the Republic of China has achieved over the past few years and its hard working people. He said he believes that bilateral relations between the two nations will become ever more stronger. The embassy of Saudi Arabia will host a cocktail party Monday at the Grand Hotel. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0939 GMT 21 Sep 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/060

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PROBLEMS OF CORRUPTION IN PRC EXPLORED

HK300616 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by K. C. Tsang: "China Looks Set To Take Tough Stand on Corruption"]

[Text] There are clear signals that a clampdown is on the way in China to put a stop to rampant corruption and widespread illicit practices involving a large number of cadres and state-owned enterprises.

While discussions during the several party sessions this month tended to concentrate on the personnel reshuffle and the Seventh Five-Year Plan, a message that emerged and gained increasing attention shortly afterwards referred to the undesirable state of affairs involving corrupt practices.

The message that some cleansing must be done came from the first secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, Mr Chen Yun, whose speech at a commission plenary session last Tuesday carried an ominous warning that not enough was being done against the culprits.

The hard-hitting speech raised the spectre of strong disciplinary action against those involved, although it seems clear that in so doing, China would not resort to the mass political campaigns of the past.

However, because of its past track record, any attempt by China to wage a party-wide or nationwide effort to deal with the widespread problem would be watched with concern by people lest it is turned into a political campaign.

The question of rectifying the party's work style on a wide scale has occurred on several occasions, each under different circumstances. Some, such as the campaign against rightist elements in the late 1950's led to excesses. (The wrongs against the hundreds of thousands of so-called "rightists" have since been corrected under the liberal policy initiated a few years ago.)

The first party-wide rectification campaign was launched in 1942 in Yanan about 7 years before the Communist Party gained power in China and while the war with Japan was still at its height.

The campaign did achieve its purpose of strengthening party discipline and purifying ideological thinking among members.

It was around that time that the late Chairman Mao Zedong famous speech on arts and literature are published. It laid down ideological guidelines for the two fields.

One tangible result of the campaign was consolidation of the Communist Party leadership at various levels. Another rectification campaign was launched in 1956--the first among party members since the party came to power in 1949. It was preceded by a series of changes and reforms such as the land reform and the so-called "three anti's and five anti's" campaigns in the early 1950s and the collectivisation of farm production in the mid-1950s.

One of the messages of the campaign was to rectify the work style of party members as there were signs that some cadres had been corrupted by power.

This rectification campaign took a turn shortly afterwards and began to spread to involve people outside the party during the height of the socialist education movement. This, together with a series of other campaigns being wages at the same time, went awry as the leftist policies adopted in the late 1950s sent the country on the disastrous path of communisation long before the country was ready for it.

The spate of corrupt practices involving cadres and enterprises today have occurred under totally different circumstances. The open and more liberal social and economic policies being practiced have provided greater opportunities for individuals--cadres and others--to make a better living by their own efforts.

This has resulted in a big rush for economic gain, both by individuals and organisations, and the scale of the illicit practices has grown to such proportions that it is being described as an "ill wind" that blows nobody any good.

A passage from Mr Chen's speech does reflect the gravity of the problem:

"It should be seriously noted that many party committee members and cadres are not alert to the problem. For instance, on the pretext of following the open policy, some organisations of the party, the administration and the military, and even the children of officials of these organisations quickly rushed into the trade business.

"Based on surveys in more than 10 provinces, a total of more than 20,000 such trade enterprises have been established since the fourth quarter of last year. Some of them engaged in illicit practices with unscrupulous elements and foreign traders for mutual gain."

Mr Chen trundled out a long list of criminal acts--some very serious indeed--ranging from selling adulterated liquor, murder for money and smuggling to showing sex movies for profit and forced prostitution.

Mr Chen in fact urged that responsibility for some of the heinous crimes such as the Hainan car import scandal and the Jinjiang adulterated liquor case should be traced all the way to the party committees of the two localities.

What Mr Chen suggested was to strike at the root of the problem by going to the top people responsible.

It has become obvious that the current problem involving cadres--some at quite senior level such as the former head of Hainan Island, Mr Lei Yu, who has since been removed from his job--has reached a point that requires strong action to prevent an "epidemic."

There are two dimensions to the problem. First, the officials committed the crimes for their own benefit and second, the crimes, or rather mistakes, were committed for advancing the development of the locality concerned. Mr Lei Yu--according to one version--is in the second category.

Judging from the work so far, China seems to favour the approach of dealing with each case on its own, rather than striving to eliminate the problem by wholesale [word indistinct], such as waging a nationwide or party-wide campaign that would bring far-reaching repercussions.

This method will certainly limit the chances of committing excesses as would likely occur during a mass campaign.

Such an approach is based on an emphasis repeatedly driven home by Chinese leaders in the past couple of years that campaigns--notably those accompanied by mass purges of personnel--should not be waged in the future. All those who have violated party discipline or the law should be dealt with through proper procedures.

The decision to forsake mass political campaigns came after painstaking lessons from past experiences, which show that excesses invariably occurred during nationwide campaigns such as struggle or criticism sessions for mass attendance.

The alternative therefore would be one for enforcement of party disciplinary or judicial action or a combination of both.

Such formal procedures leave the question of the forms by which the cases should be pursued.

China's legal system has yet to be fully developed in both civil and criminal cases. Certain cases which should be tried by ordinary courts have been referred to the party disciplinary committee although this might result in harsher punishment such as expulsion from the party.

Take the Hainan case for example. Harsh penalties have been imposed on the island's top leaders, but despite the extensive scale of the scandal, only a few people have so far been sent to court for trial.

As the case involves illicit practices such as illegal foreign exchange dealings involving millions of dollars, smuggling, the illegal sale of thousands of imported vehicles, and false accounts, it appears odd that more people have not been brought to trial or are known to be awaiting trial.

To hold a person criminally liable, there is a need to firmly administer justice where and when necessary. The Chinese legal system has yet to be firmly established to distinguish between acts of a strictly criminal nature and those falling within party discipline.

And for acts of a criminal nature, cadres carrying party membership should be treated no differently from those outside the party.

Perhaps one way to establish public confidence in the country's still burgeoning legal system would be for the authorities to wait for a test case which is of such proportions that it would drive home the message to the millions of cadres and the common people.

CSO: 4000/18

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CONSULTATION WITH PRC ON POLITICAL REFORM WELCOMED

HK040209 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 4 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] Pro-Beijing elements here welcome the government's pledge to consult China on future political [word indistinct] the vice-chairman of the leftwing Federation of Trade Unions, Tam Yiu Chung, has led the way with a statement applauding the stand.

"It represents a realistic and pragmatic approach on the part of the Hong Kong government in mapping out the future constitutional reforms," he said.

Others interpreted the government's pledge as a "backdown on the previously 'tough line'" which stressed that, until 1997, Hong Kong's administration was solely the responsibility of the British.

These pro-Beijing sources claimed that the government had until now not clearly appreciated the idea of consultations.

They said only through consultations could reforms be carried out in tandem with the work on the Basic Law.

These sources thought the potential for "mistrust" should be minimised to ensure a smooth transition to 1997.

XINHUA News Agency officials and Chinese publications have, in recent weeks, expressed dissatisfaction with the clamour for speedier and wider political reforms.

On Wednesday, the Deputy Chief Secretary, Alan Scott, allayed fears by promising consultations through the six newly-elected Legislative Councillors who also sit on the Basic Law Drafting Committee and officials of XINHUA.

It was the first time the government had publicly committed itself. In private, many senior officials had indicated they were inclined towards consultations after it was realised that Beijing was unhappy with the way events were moving.

Sources here said a major Beijing worry was the possibility of the government "jumping the gun" before the Basic Law was worked out.

The Basic Law will be the constitution of Hong Kong after 1997. Beijing has appointed 59 local people to this committee. Mr Tam is one of them.

Yesterday a visibly jubilant Mr Tam said: "I have always said that there should be some link up between the drafting committee and the so-called representative government in the territory. Now, you see, we're going to have it."

CSO: 4000/18

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

COLUMNIST ON PRC MILITARY DEMOBILIZATION

HK300635 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 30 Sep 85 p 7

["Before the Dawn" column by Aidan Powesland: "China Is Less Menacing to Taiwan"]

[Text] At the start of August the government of the People's Republic of China began the largest military demobilization in the history of the world since the end of the Chinese civil war.

A newspaper article I read at the same time had the following to say:

"But in many ways the demilitarization--intended to make the mainland appear less menacing to Taiwan which Beijing now woos--is premature, for the Chinese military is not advanced enough to conduct a fully mechanized campaign of any duration. To military strategists the new policy, though sound on paper, is the folly of civilians."

As a "military" policy demobilization can hardly be considered sound whether on "paper" or Tangerines. Whether the PRC's demobilization is "folly," however, is a very different question and one the military are by definition somewhat ill-qualified to judge.

The article's author, who chastises "the folly of civilians," is of course himself a civilian.

"Surely," he says, "the Chinese cannot be so optimistic or complacent about their defense as to demobilise at such a critical time."

The "critical time" of which the author speaks, he himself defines as marked by half a million Taiwanese troops under arms, India's contesting of the PRC's Tibetan border, Vietnam's skirmishing in Guangxi and the Soviet Union's increased million strong army along China's northern border.

I can only say that the article's sense of crux is indeed a wide-ranging one. On the article's definition China has been in the midst of this "critical time" for the last 6 years, ever since the PRC invaded North Vietnam in 1979. Since it was the PRC's own decision to commit forces to the chastisement of Vietnam it can scarcely be said to constitute part of its critical context. Rather it is a commitment the PRC remains free to reduce.

In any event the Vietnamese border is the least significant (in terms of numbers of troops) of the four areas mentioned. Leaving Vietnam aside China has been in this "critical time" ever since the split with the Soviet Union. Unless the whole of the last two decades is a "critical time," this is not one for Chinese defence policy.

It is certainly true that most of the units in the army in the PRC are non-mechanized. This contrasts with the USSR whose army has been mechanized throughout since the late sixties.

In a conventional war between the PRC and the USSR the Soviets' mechanized infantry would advance rapidly on Beijing from a 180° arc extending northwards. The theater of any Sino-Soviet conventionally waged war would be Manchuria, which since (despite efforts at diversification) it is also the PRC's industrial heartland, places the heart of the PRC's capacity to fight conveniently within reach of any Soviet advance.

The PLA's task would be at best a delaying one designed to increase the cost of a Soviet advance and grant China south of Manchuria time to prepare for a more protracted resistance. Probably with armor and aerial supremacy the USSR would cut through Manchurian based defenses like chaf.

To argue that the PRC's present conventional military weakness vis-a-vis the USSR suggests the need for the army of the PRC to be properly mechanized is not, however, to criticize the PRC's present policy of demobilization but to favour a radical new military policy.

A policy of colossal expense. In order for the PRC to produce a conventional army capable of combating the Soviet Army on equal terms, given that the Gross National Product of the PRC in 1984 was about U.S. \$350 billion and that of the USSR about U.S. \$1100 billion, the PRC would have to spend about three times as intensely as the USSR on defense in order to achieve the same degree of modernization. The PRC could say goodbye to schools, hospitals and the four modernizations under those circumstances.

But why given China's poverty and consequent military weakness has the USSR refrained from a war of aggression against the PRC? There are two answers and they both provide cold comfort for the champions of the PRC's conventional defense forces.

The first answer is that the governments of the USSR have, and have had, many aims in life in the midst of which conquests of bits of China have demonstrated themselves to be far from foremost. Indeed after World War II the USSR actually withdrew from occupied Manchuria and although they took everything they could with them including whole factories they might have stayed but didn't.

The second answer is that it is the PRC's strategic nuclear weapons that are a threat, even to the individuals who make the USSR's decisions of war and peace. It is perhaps more than coincidence that the PRC and the USSR split about the time of the explosion of the PRC's first nuclear device. Certainly that event will have strengthened the PRC's capacity for independent action and the USSR's fear of it.

In the years following that explosion, the reach of the PRC's strategic nuclear weapons fell short of the USSR's industrial heartland in European Russia but that reach has been steadily increasing with time and now extends into the area of Moscow which is where it counts.

One must say that this is a propitious time for China to demobilise.

In 1969, by contrast, it was reported from U.S. observations that units up to divisional size were engaged in cross border battles with the Soviet Union. At present, Sino-Soviet relations are rosy by comparison. The fact is the Soviet Union has been in a position to invade the PRC ever since 1968 but it has not done so. Now that the PRC's nuclear defenses are more effective than ever before, it is opportune for the PRC military to stop thinking as though the USSR were salivating to invade at the first opportunity, because if it were it already would have.

There is neither the money nor the need to equip the PRC with a massive and modern conventional army. Although, as the article itself made quite clear, China's demobilization is partly about modernization. The manpower of the People's Liberation Army is to be reduced by 33 percent under the demobilization plans whereas military expenditure is only to fall 12 percent thus increasing the per capita expenditure by more than 20 percent.

The article stated that the intention of the demilitarization was to make the mainland appear less menacing to Taiwan, which is as fanciful as the statements aimed at Taiwan of the PRC's various ministries of propaganda on the subject of reunification.

There is no chance of Taiwan voluntarily surrendering its independence and it is a mistake to think that anyone in the government of the People's Republic believes otherwise.

The demobilization is intended to increase the per capita capital of the PRC's army and thus its efficiency, while reducing its absolute cost and manpower, thereby demonstrating the military's subordination to the so-called pragmatic faction in the present PRC government and also thereby freeing funds for the four modernizations.

The PRC's military demobilization makes, contrary to the opinion of the article, one hell of a lot of sense.

Actually the underlying idea of the article I have been speaking of was the advantages for the PRC of modernization in general and of opening up to overseas trade and influences. This is naturally a good idea, but it is also lamentable when it leads into overidentification with the military concerns of the PRC.

Entering into the part of another is a good tool in the hands of a well directed imagination but if I ever have the good fortune to spend my later life in Hong Kong, I dearly hope that no loves, or family or friends I might then have will ever be called upon to have anything to do with the PLA.

It is one thing to study your subject with understanding but another when that subject is going to eat you for breakfast.

In the Sino-British agreement it was agreed in principle that the PRC would not station military forces in Hong Kong. The ink was scarcely dried when the chairman of the Communist Party of China asked why should the PRC not station forces in Hong Kong which the PRC is bound to protect (from whom?) and for whose foreign policy the PRC is to be responsible?

It is an amazing question and it prompts me to an even more explosive one.

Why should not Hong Kong raise its own independent submarine nuclear deterrent in order to protect the PRC against all rapacious comers and to help it into the rank of great nations?

Certainly because the PRC would never permit it.

Unfortunately the PLA won't be asking for permission when it decides to enter Hong Kong.

CSO: 4000/010

END